



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*The Malayan Words in English.*—By CHARLES PAYSON GURLEY SCOTT. Part II.\*

**Gong**, a well-known instrument of sound. It is commonly regarded as Chinese; but the name and thing ar of Malayan origin.

The European forms ar, English *gong*, formerly also *ghong* (1698), sometimes in the Spanish form *gongo* (1613), French *gong*, Spanish *gongo*, Dutch *gong*, *gonggong*, German *gong*, *gonggong*, *gonggon*, Swedish *gong*, *gonggon*, Danish *gongon*. The reduplicated forms ar explaind in a later paragraph.

In Malayan there ar two forms, which I shall set forth separately, *gong* and *agong*.

(1) Malay گونغ *gōng*, *gong*, *gūng*, or, with the vowel undicated, گونغ *gong*, *gung*; in Achinese *gung*, Javanese *gong*, Sundanese *go-ong*, Balinese *gong*, Macassar *gong*, Bareë (central Celebes) *gongi*, Tara, Moma, Bara *gongi*, a *gong*; Dayak *geng*, *gong*, the sound of the *gong* (itself cald *garantong*).

گونغ *gōng* a sonorous instrument. (Vid. گونغ *agōng*.)

1812 MARSDEN, p. 291.

گونغ *gong*, een schel, speeltuig, metalen bekken.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 345.

Gong (J). A *gong*.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 51.

گونغ *goeng*. V. گونغ *égoeng*.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 200.

گونغ *gùng*, nom d'un instrument de musique fait d'une plaque de métal, un *gong*. . . . On trouve aussi گونغ *egùng* et گونغ *gūng*.

Jav. . . . *gong* et . . . *egong*. Sund. . . . *goong*. Bat. . . . *ogung*. Mak. . . . *gong*. Day. *geng*. Tag. et Bis. . . . *agong*. 1875 FAVRE, 1:423.

Gong گونغ a *gong*.

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:33.

Gong, bekken, o. (metalen muziekinstrument).

1884 BADINGS, p. 266.

گونغ *gong* (vgl. گونغ, T.), groot koperen bekken met opstaande eenigszins naar binnen hellende randen en eene verhevenheid in 't midden, waarop met een' elastieken kluppel geslagen wordt. Het geeft een' vollen en zwaren toon en dient tot muziekinstrument en tot het geven van seinen: g. tjäboel, de oorlogs-gong.

1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:17.

\* For Part I., see Vol. xvii., pp. 93-144.

گong, e. s. v. groot metalen bekken of ketel, behoorende tot de inlandsche muziek-instrumenten; gong raja, de groote gong; g. tja-boel, de oorlogsgong. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 579.

Gong, groot koperen bekken met een knop in het midden behoorende tot de inlandsche muziekinstrumenten. 1895 MAYER, p. 108.

Gǒng, A. metalen bekkens die hangende met eenen elastieken klopper of hamer bespeeld wordende, eenen welluidenden en roerenden toon geven. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en*

*Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 116.

... [gong] ou ... [hǝgong] N. K. nom d'un instrument de musique ... [ngǝgongngi], frapper sur un gong pour le faire résonner.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 485.

Go-ong, a Gong, a circular musical instrument made of brass and beaten with a soft mallet. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 133.

Hǝgong en gong naam van een muzikinstrument.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balinesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 28.

... gong, naam van een muzik-instrument, een groot koperen bekken, dat loshangend met een' elastieken hamer geslagen wordt. Mal. en Jav. idem. 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch urdnbk.*, p. 68.

Gongi (T. [Tara] K. [Moma] N. [Bara] gongi), groot koperen bekken, gebruikt op de prauwen om daarop te slaan bij aankomst en vertrek. Een kleiner soort heet *kakula*. Het woord is 't Mal. gong.

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal gesproken door de Alfoeren van Centraal Celebes*, p. 24.

(2) Malay اڬوڠ agōng, agong, agūng (or ǝgōng, ǝgong, ǝgūng), otherwise اڬوڠ agong, agung (or ǝgong, ǝgung); in Batak *ogung*, Javanese *hǝgong* (pronounced and often transliterated *ǝgong*), Balinese *hǝgong*, Tagal and Bisaya *agong*.

Between the two forms gong and agong there is no distinction in meaning or use; but gong is the more common form. Even when اڬوڠ agong is written, gong is often pronounced; as in English all write *about* and many say *bout*.

Parallel to gong and agong ar the Malay jong and ajong, the origin of the English *junk*. See JUNK.

اڬوڠ agōng or gōng the gong, a sonorous instrument of metal, struck with a sort of hammer, and used both as a bell and an instrument of music. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 12.

اڬوڠ āgong of gong een luidruchtig metalen speeltuig dat met eene voort van hamer geflagen wordt. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 16.

اڬوڠ ǝgoeng, de gong, een bekend muziek-instrument. (Jav. *ǝgong*, Bat. *ogoeng*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 9.

اڬوڠ egùng = گùng.

1875 FAVRE, 1:51.

اڠغ ěgong = gong, het bekende muziek-instrument.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 30.

Agông, CH., اڠوڠ. A gong, a metal instrument, played by means of a drum-stick. (See Gong, گونڠ, which is the more common form.)

1894 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 1:21.

... [hẽgong] v. ... [gong].

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 59.

Hẽgong en gong naam van een muzikinstrument.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 28.

The name gong, agong is considered to be imitativ or suggestiv of the sound which the instrument produces. The Sunda form *go-ong* shows imitativ vocal play. In Dayak *gong, geng*, is applied to the sound of the gong, which is itself cald *garantong*. The word is also an adjectiv, meaning 'sonorous,' (1859 Harde-land, p. 131, 132.) So the Malagasi *gonga*, answering to the Malay word, is applied to the clang of two sonorous things struck together.

Le mot malgache *gonga* exprime généralement le son, le bruit produit par le choc de deux objets sonores l'un contre l'autre.

1896 MARRE, *Vocabulaire des principales racines malaises et javanaises de la langue malgache*, p. 28.

The imitativ intent appears clearly in the numerous words in Malayan and other languages which contain the syllable *gong* or *ging* reduplicated, and sometimes varied.

Haex, a name which is venerable in the annals of Malayan lexicography, givs a Malay word *gonggong*, speld by him *gongong*, meaning the barking of dogs. So Sundanese *gonggong* beside *gogog*, to bark like a dog (1862 Rigg, p. 133, 132).

Djalac, vel *gonggong*. Latratus canum.

1631 HAEX, p. 15.

Gongong, vel dialac. Latratus canum.

1631 *Id.*, p. 19.

There is a Malay word گونڠوڠ *ginggōng*, گونڠوڠ *ginggong*, Achinese *gẽnggong*, Javanese *ganggong*, Balinese *gẽnggong*, Macassar *genggong*, a mouth-harp, jew's-harp. In Lampong *ginggung* is a kind of wooden gong made of bamboo.

گونڠوڠ *ginggōng*, the jew's-harp; a rattle for children.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 286.

گونڠوڠ *ginggong*, nom d'une sorte de trompe ou de guimbarde.

Selon Kl[inkert] un petit instrument en bambou, que l'on tient entre les dents, et qui produit les sons *ging-gong*. Jav. ... *ganggong*, nom d'une sorte de flûte (jouet des enfants). Mak. ... *gẽnggong*, nom d'une flûte.

1875 FAVRE, 1:424.

Ginggong, Sampitsche *garieding*, Katingansch *pahoentong*, mond-trompettje.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 171.

گنگوڠ gënggong, een mondharmónica.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 233.

Gënggong, moeltromp, mondharp, die met de vingers bespeeld wordt.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 190.

Ginggoeng, bamboezen instrumentje; dat men tusschen de standen steekt en waarmede men de geluiden *ginggoeng* voortbringt.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 18.

Bowdich (1819) mentions an African instrument of music called a *gong-gong*. It is probably the same as what is elsewhere rendered *gom-gom*: namely a kind of "horse-fiddle," described in the quotations following. See also *gum-gum*, in Yule, p. 308.

The *gong-gongs* and drums were beat all around us.

1819 BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, 1:7:136. (S. D.)

One of the Hottentot Instruments of Musick is common to several Negro Nations, and is call'd, both by Negroes and Hottentots, *Gom Gom*.... is a Bow of Iron, or Olive Wood, strung with twisted Sheep-Gut or Sinews.

1731 MEDLEY, tr. Kolben's *Cape Good Hope*, 1:271. (S. D.)

....Ordered his *Gom-gom* to be brought in. This instrument was a wooden bow, the ends of which were confined by a dried and hollow gut, into which the captain blew, scraping upon it at the same time with an old fiddle-stick. 1776 J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 49. (S. D.)

It is probably from a vague association of *gong* with these reduplicated forms in various outlandish languages, that we are to explain the reduplicated form of *gong* in Dutch *gonggong*, German *gonggong*, *gonggon*, Swedish *gonggong*, Danish *gongon*.

The alloy of copper of which gongs are made is called in Malay *gangsā*. Javanese *gongsu*, Sundanese *gangsā*, Balinese *gangsā*. In Bali the instrument itself is called by the same name. In Malay and Lampong *gangsā* means also a large copper dish. This word is Indian; but it may be imitative.

... [*gangsā*], N. K. une sorte de métal de cloche.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 486.

*Gangsā*, the metal of which Gongs or Go-ons are made, and of which copper is the chief ingredient. Bronze. Also filings of such metal which is given to people as a slow poison, said to take effect upon the throat and causes at least loss of voice. The husky cough caused by this poison. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 121.

*Gangsā* het metaal, waarvan de gamellan instrumenten gemaakt worden, een soort van klokkemetaal; ook ben. van een muziekinstrument, dat in de hand gedragen en zoo bespeeld wordt.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 190.

*Gangsā*, groot presenteerblad van geel koper.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 15.

The word *gong* is often said to be Chinese. Clifford and Swettenham so mark it; but no one seems to be able to point out the Chinese original. Schlegel does not mention the word in his list of "Chinese loan-words in Malay" (1890). Williams (1856 and 1874) has no Chinese word like it. There are no words in the "Mandarin" and Canton dialects having initial *g*. The ordinary Chinese word for 'gong' is *lo* (1874 Williams, p. 551). In the Chinese of Ning-po the word for 'gong' is *dong-lo'* (1876 Morrison, p. 202). Here *dong* may be imitativ, like *gong*.

In the first English quotation, the word is *gongo*.

In the morning before day the Generall did strike his *Gongo*, which is an Instrument of War that soundeth like a Bell. [This was in Africa, near Benguela.]

c. 1590 *Advent. of Andrew Battel*, in Purchas, 2:970. (Y. p. 295.)

In the Sultan's Mosque [at Mindanao] there is a great Drum with but one Head, called a *Gong*; which is instead of a Clock. This *Gong* is beaten at 12 a Clock, at 3, 6, and 9. 1686 DAMPIER, i. 333. (Y.)

They have no Watches nor Hour-Glasses, but measure Time by the dropping of Water out of a Brass Bason, which holds a *Ghong*, or less than half an Hour; when they strike once distinctly, to tell them it's the First *Ghong*, which is renewed at the Second *Ghong* for Two, and so Three at the End of it till they come to Eight.

1698 FRYER, *New account of East India and Persia* (1672-1681). (Y.)

Southey thought the *gong* sounded, as he wrote, like thunder:

The heavy *Gong* is heard,  
That falls like thunder on the dizzy ear.

1800 SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, 9:190.

And the *gong*, that seems, with its thunders dread,  
To stun the living, and waken the dead.

1810 SOUTHEY, *Curse of Kehama*, 148.

*Gong* enters the English dictionaries first in 1818, in Todd's edition of Johnson. Crawford describes the *gong* as he saw it in its own home. Wallace mentions a wooden *gong*.

Next to the drum may be mentioned the well known instruments called *Gongs*. The word, which is correctly written *gung*, is common to all the dialects of the Archipelago, and its source may be considered to be the vernacular language of Java; if, indeed, it was not originally borrowed from the Chinese. The *gong* is a composition of copper, zinc, and tin, in proportions which have not been determined. Some of them are of enormous size, being occasionally from three to four feet in diameter. They have a nob in the centre, which is struck with a mallet covered at top with cloth or elastic gum. They are usually suspended from a rich frame, and the tone which they produce is the deepest and richest that can be imagined.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:335-6.

At each mile there are little guard-houses, where a policeman is stationed; and there is a wooden *gong*, which by means of concerted signals may be made to convey information over the country with great rapidity. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 76.

It is a pleasing reflection to a lover of progress to see how this humble savage instrument of noise has been added to the appliances of modern culture, and how the name unchanged, and the thing variously adapted, have become, in hotels and railway-stations, on fire-engines, ambulances, trolley-cars and bicycles, familiar to the ears of millions who hear the increasing noises of advancing civilization, and are glad.

**Gutta**, a gum or resin, especially gutta-percha. Also *guttah*, French *gutte*, New Latin *gutta*, probably assimilated to Latin *gutta*, a drop. The more exact English and New Latin form would be \**getta* or \**gatta*. The Malay word is گتہ gĕtah, gatah (transliterated by Marsden, secondly, guttah; by Wall, gĕttah), gum, resin, sap, juice. It is in Achinese *getah*, Batak *gota*, Nias *gito*, Javanese *getah*, Sundanese *getah*, Balinese *getah*, Dayak *gita*, Sampit (Borneo) *getah*, Katingan (Borneo) *gita*, Macassar *gatta*, Bugis *göta*, Tagal and Bisaya *gata*.

گتہ gatah or guttah gum, balsam. Gatah kâyû gummy, glutinous, or milky exudations from trees; bird-lime. Gatah gambîr the inspissated juice of the leaves of the gambîr plant, or dâûn gatah gambîr. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 283.

Gâtah. The sap of plants whether fluid, viscid, or concrete; gum; resin; bird-lime; inspissated extract. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 50.

گتہ gĕtah, plantensap hetzij vloeibar of niet; gom van boomen.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 194.

Gütta, India-rubber. 1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, 1:80.

گتہ getah, plantengom, vogellijm; g. pĕrtja guttapercha; g. karet, gomelastiek; g. kambodja, guttegom;...Voorts g. soendi, g. gĕrih en g. taban, drie soorten van guttapercha; g. poetih.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 573.

Also 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 337; 1875 FAVRE, 1:426; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:32; 1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:9; 1895 MAYER, p. 105.

گتہ gĕtah, plantengom, plantensap. Soorten van de gom zijn:—balam, gomelastiek;—rambong, de zoogenaamde getah pertja;—djĕrĕnang, drakenbloed.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 223.

Gîtō.—Getah.—Plantensap. Gîtō godoe.—Getah balam.—Gom.

1887 THOMPSON and WEBER, *Niasch-maleisch-nederl. wrdnl.*, p. 61.

Gĕtah, A. gom, Gĕtah kadjeng boomgom.

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch.... wrdnl.*, p. 103

*Getah*, gum, sap, the milky or gummy exudation from trees when the bark is cut. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 129.

*Gĕtah*, het sap uit boomen. 1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 182.

*Gita*, Harz, kleberiger Saft (der Bäume).

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 134.

Maleisch *getah*, Sampitsch *getah*, Katingansch *gita*, gom, lijn, balsem.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 71.

... *gâtta*, bep. *gattâya*, = 't Mal. گتہ, gom, lijn. B. *gâtta*...

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 72.

Gum ... *gôta getah*.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. Eng. Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 25.

Bird-line [read lime] ... *gôtah getah*.

1833 *Id.*, p. 24.

Sap ... *gôta getah*.

1833 *Id.*, p. 26.

*Gutta* has no wide use as an English word, but it is occasionally found. It is technical in chemistry.

The word which we incorrectly write *Gutta* ought to be written *Gâtah*, which, in the Malay language, is a common name for any gum, exudation, or inspissated juice of a plant.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:405.

*Pârcha*. Name of the forest tree which yields some of the *guttah* of commerce.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 136.

*Gĕtah* گتہ *gutta*, sap, gum.

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:32.

They catch birds by means of bird-lime made of *gutta*, by horse-hair nooses, and by imitating their call.

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 300. (Also on p. 7, 14, 111.)

**Gutta-percha**, a well-known gum, of manifold economic uses. The word came into English use soon after its first mention in 1842 or 1843, and had become familiar before 1848. It soon spread into the other languages of Europe: French *gutta-percha*, Spanish *gutapercha*, Portuguese *gutta percha*, Italian *gutta perca*, Dutch *gutta-percha*, *gutta-perga*, German *gutta-percha*, Swedish *gutta-percha*, Danish *gutta-perka*. In French, Dutch, and Swedish the *ch* is mistakenly pronounced as *c* or *k*; in Italian and Danish it is so written—a reasonable inference from an unreasonable orthography.

The Malay name is گتہ فرچہ *getah percha*, or گتہ فرچہ *getah perchah*. It means 'gum of percha.' For *gutta*, see the preceding article. *Percha* is given as the name of the tree, *Isonandra gutta* (Hooker 1847), from which the gum, or a similar gum, was obtained; but the present *gutta-percha* of commerce is said to be all or mostly obtained from other trees, and is cald by the natives accordingly, *getah tâban*, *getah rambong*, *getah sundi*, *getah gerih*, etc. Other names



exist in the other dialects. But I have no room for the botanic and commercial details. Ἑτυμολογῶ. See the English quotations below and the references there added.

Before the quotations for getah percha are given, something must be said of percha. It does not appear in the earlier dictionaries, but it is entered by Crawford (1852) and later lexicographers as the name of the tree which produces the gum.

Pârcha. Name of the forest tree which yields some of the gutta of commerce. 1852 CRAWFORD, p. 136.

فرچہ përtjah, I. Soort van boom, die de gëtah-përtjah levert.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 156.

فرچ përtja....II. Soort van boom, die de guttaperga (gëtah përtja) en een soort van olie levert. 1869 KLINKERT, p. 166.

فرچہ perxah, nom de l'arbre qui produit la gomme nommée gutta percha. — گتہ perxah, nom de cette gomme.

1875 FAVRE, 2:124.

فرچ I. përtja, naam van een' boom die eene voortreffelijke soort van elastieke gom (gëtah) oplevert, waarom de Europeanen ook dergelijke gommen van andere boomen met den algemeenen naam van, gëtah përtja bestempeld hebben; pōlau p., het eiland Sumatra.

1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:407.

Gütta, gutta-percha; sap. [Note:] From Malay gutta, sap; and purcha, the particular tree from which it is procured.

1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, 1:79.

Përtja, Isonandra gutta, Hassk. nat. fam. der Sapotaceae, groote boom, die de bekende Gëtah-përtja levert. 1895 MAYER, p. 196.

There is some easy recipience here, but the statement looks like a piece of verity. It sorts with other names of gummiiferous trees of the Malayan Archipelago, where gummiiferous trees abound.

But getah percha has been otherwise explained as meaning 'gum of Sumatra,' there being an other word فرچ Percha, a name of Sumatra (as well as a third word فرچ percha, a rag, a remnant). Sumatra is also cald فولو فرچ Pūlau Percha, 'island of Percha.' This appears in what is given in Worcester (1860) as the Malay name for gutta-percha, namely "Gutta-Pulo-Percha," that is getah pūlau Percha. Pulo is Javanese, pūlau Malay. Tiedtke (1872), in a glossary of Bornean dialects, givs the Malay name of gutta-percha as getah maloe përtja; but there is no word maloe (\*malu), in any applicable sense, in the Malay dictionaries. Can it be an error for poelau (pūlau)?

Maleisch getah maloe përtjah, Sampitsch getah njatoh, Katingansch gita njatoh, gutta percha. 1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 71.

At any rate percha does not appear to be known apart from the gum of whose name it forms a factor.

Gâta-h-pârchâ. The inspissated juice of the pârchâ tree, Isonandra gutta of Sir William Hooker; the guttah-percha of commerce.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 50.

گتہ گتہ plantensap, hetzij vloeibar of niet; gom van boomen;—pertjah, gom van den pertjah-boom, gutta-percha;—kambodja, guttegom. (Bat. gota.)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 194.

گتہ getâh, gomme, matière gluante qui découle de quelques arbres, glu. فرچہ — getâh perxah, gomme de l'arbre nommé percha, le gutta-percha. کبوج — getâh kembôja, gomme-gutte. گمبر —

getâh gambir, le suc épaissi qui provient du gambir....

1875 FAVRE, 1:426.

Also getta pertja, 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:407; gêtah pertja, 1893 KLINKERT, p. 454 and 573; gêtah përtjah, 1895 MAYER, p. 105.

The name *gêtah percha* has past into Sundanese :

*Gêtah Percha*, known only as a foreign product on Java. It is the gum of the Isonandra Gutta. Getah Percha is found on Sumatra, Borneo and adjacent isles. It is found, apparently as the gum of various trees, of which the Balam or Isonandra is the most prominent.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 129.

Gutta-percha was first brought to English and European notice in 1843, or, according to an other statement quoted by Yule, "a year or two" before that date. In 1847 Captain Mundy, Rajah Brooke's friend, speaks of it at length, as of recent introduction but already in great use :

The principal products of the north-west coast of Borneo are sago, pepper, rice, bees' wax, camphor, birds' nests, tortoise-shell, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, coal and other mineral and vegetable productions, such as *gutta percha*, vegetable wax, timber of first quality, oils, ebony wood, &c.... *Gutta percha* is a remarkable example of the rapidity with which a really useful invention becomes of importance to the English public. A year ago it was almost unknown, but now its peculiar properties are daily being made more available in some new branch of the useful or ornamental arts. The history of its introduction should urge the new colonists of Labuan to push with energy their researches into the as yet almost untrodden path of Bornean botany.

Dr. Oxley, of Singapore, has furnished the most complete description which has yet been published of the tree, and the manner in which its gum is collected by the natives. He describes the tree as being sixty or seventy feet in height, and two or three feet in diameter at the base; it is most commonly found in alluvial tracts, at the foot of the hills.... *Gutta percha* is not affected by boiling alcohol, but is readily dissolved

in boiling spirits of turpentine.... It is already extensively used in England for soles of boots and shoes, and for driving bands in machinery ; it bids fair also to supersede all other materials in the manufacture of picture frames and other ornamental mouldings.

1847 MUNDY, *Journal*, in *Narrative of events in Borneo und Celebes* (1848), 2 : 342-345.

By 1856 gutta percha was wrapping electric cables in the English and Irish channels, and the Mediterranean and Black seas :

Their most remarkable and valuable product is the *guttah-percha*, a few years ago used only for Malay horsewhips and knife-handles, but by the help of which the English and Irish channels, the Mediterranean and the Euxine, are now crossed by the electric telegraph. It was from the Peninsula, in fact, that this article was first made known to Europeans, more than three centuries after the country had been frequented by them. This was in 1843, and in justice to my relative, the late Dr. William Montgomerie, I am bound to mention that he first made the discovery, and was rewarded for it by the gold medal of the Society of Arts. 1856 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Islands*, p. 255.

See also 1855 BALFOUR, *Manual of bot.*, p. 158 ; 1860 WORCESTER ; 1868 COLLINGWOOD (in Yule) ; 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 365 ; 1886 YULE, p. 309 and 804.

**Junco**, an early form of the word **JUNK**, being directly from the Spanish and Portuguese *junco*, which is from the Malayan word : see **JUNK**.

The Spanish form *junco* is found in the 16th century.

*Júnco*, a kinde of boate vfed in China.

1623 MINSHEU, *Dict. in Sp. and Eng.*

*Júnco*, a Ruffh. There is also a fort of a Boat in the East Indies, call'd by this Name.

1705 STEVENS, *Span. and Eng. dict.*

*Junco* (el).—Jonque chinoise.

1882 BLUMENTRITT, *Vocab. de...l'espagnol des Philippines*, tr. Hugot (1884), p. 43.

Such ships as they haue to saile long voiaages be called *Iuncos*.

1589 R. PARKE, tr. Mendoza, *Hist. Chin.* (1853), 1 : 148. (S. D.)

By this Negro we were advertised of a small Barke of some thirtie tunnes (which the Moors call a *Iunco*).

1591 BARKER'S *Acc. of Lancaster's voyage* (Hakluyt Soc. 18 . .), 2 : 589. (Y. p. 361.)

A shippe of China (such as they call *Iuncos*) laden with Silver and Golde.

1598 Tr. LINSCHOTEN'S *voyages* (1885), 2 : 253. (S. D.)

The Italian form \**giunco*, in the plural *giunchi*, misrenderd *ciunche*, appears once in an English context :

From the whiche Ilandes [Moluccas] they are brought in shyps and barks made without any iren tooles, and tyed together with cordes of date trees : with rounde sayles likewise made with the smaule twigges of the branches of date trees weaved together. These barks they call *Ciunche*.  
1555 R. EDEN, *Voyages*, fol. 215 v°. (S. D.)

**Junk**, a large Eastern ship, especially a Chinese ship. Also formerly *junk*, *jounk*, *jonque*, and JUNCO, q. v.; French *jonque*, Spanish and Portuguese *junco*, Catalan *jonch*, Italian *giunco*, *giunca*, Venetian *zonco*, Dutch *jonk*, German *junke*, *jonke*, Swedish *jonk*, Danish *jonke*, Russian *zhonka*, late M. L. \**juncus*, plural *junci*, *junchi*; a modification, probably first in Spanish or Portuguese, and apparently by vague conformity with the form of L. *juncus*, a rush (to which in fact the name, by a false etymology, was by some referd), of what would properly have been Sp. and Pg. \**jungò*, M. L. \**jungus*, the word being derived (perhaps at second hand) from the Malay. The Malay word, indeed, like the original of GONG, appears in two forms, a monosyllabic *jong* or *jung*, and a dissyllabic *ajong* or *ajung*.

(1) Malay جونغ *jōng*, *jong*, *jūng*, جغ *jong*, *jung*, Achinese *jung*, Lampong *jung*, Javanese *jong*, Sundanese *jong*, Balinese *jong*, Macassar *jōngko*. The Macassar form looks as if it might be the precise original of the Spanish and Portuguese *junco*; but the reverse is true.

Jong (J). A ship or large vessel, a junk; v. Ajong.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 61.

جوغ *djoeng*. V. اجوغ [ēdjoeng]. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 90.

جوغ *jūng* = اجغ *ejūng*. 1875 FAVRE, 1:580.

جغ *djoeng*—pers. جَنْكْ [*jung*]*—groot chineesch of indisch vaar-*

*tuig*. De kleine vaartuigen, waarmede de jongens spelen, heeten allen *djoeng* (z. *edjoeng*). 1880 WALL and TUUK, 1:468.

Djong, jonk (chin. vaartuig), vr. 1884 BADINGS, p. 260.

جغ *djoeng*, I. jonk, groot chineesch vaartuig. Ook de scheepjes als kinderspeelgoed worden zoo genoemd. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 235.

Djoeng, een chineesch vaartuig, jonk. 1895 MAYER, p. 88.

جوغ *djong*, een chineesche jonk.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 86.

*Djoeng*, vaartuig.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 69.

... [*jong*] N. K. une tache noire sur la peau; (et aussi, nom d'une ancienne voiture, et d'une barque chinoise).

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 414.

*Jong*, a chinese junk; a ship. (Jav. . . . *Jong*, idem.)

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 177.

*Djong*. Zie *hědjong*.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 252.

... *djôngko*, bep. *djongkôwa*, soort van Chineesch vaartuig: jonk.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 403.

(2) Malay *اجونغ* *ajông*, *ajong*, *ajûng*, *اج* *ajong*, *ajung*, Balinese *hějong*, Dayak *ajong*. The form *ajong* is to *jong* as *agong* to *gong* (see *Gong*). Perhaps both *ajong* and *agong* are the result of the tendency to dissyllabism which characterizes the Malayan languages. *Jong* is the prevalent form. According to Clifford and Swettenham (1894), the Malay word, though usually written *ajong*, is always pronounced, in colloquial speech, *jong*.

*أجونغ* *ajông* a Chinese vessel commonly termed a 'junk'. Ships or vessels in general. A species of shell-fish. *Ajông sârat* a loaded junk. [Etc.] 1812 MARSDEN, p. 2.

[Marsden does not give *jong*.]

*اجونغ* *adjong* Sineesch vaartuig, jonk.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 4.

[R. van E. does not give *djong*.]

*Ajong* (J). A ship, or large vessel; v. *Jong*. This is the word which Europeans have corrupted into *junk* and applied to the large vessels of the Chinese. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 3.

*اجونغ* *ědjoeng*, jonk, groot schip. (Perz. *جنگ*).

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 2.

*اج* *ědjoeng*, een chineesch vaartuig.

1869 KLINKERT, p. 1.

*اج* *ejûng*, jonque, grand navire chinois.... Selon Pij[nappel] ce mot serait le même que le persan *جنگ* *jung*; mais dans cette langue il signifie: guerre, combat, et paraît plutôt être le chinois 成 *jon* armes.

On trouve ordinairement ce mot écrit *اجونغ* *ejûng*.

1875 FAVRE, 1: 65-66.

*اجونغ* *ejûng*, v. *اج* *ejûng*.

1875 *Id.*, 1: 64.

*اج* *ědjong*, zie *djoeng*.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 5.

*Ajong* *اجونغ* A Chinese junk, the Chinese vessels usually seen in Malayan waters, a ship, a vessel.... Note: Though usually written with an initial *a*, *l*, this word is always pronounced *Jong*, *جونغ*, in the colloquial language. 1894 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 1: 27.

In the old and ceremonial language of Bali, *hějong* answers to the general word *prāhu*. See PRAU.

*Hědjong*. 1. K[awi] en H[of-]t[aal] van *prahoe*. 2. K[awi] = *pajoeng* ['umbrella']. 1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch wdbk.*, p. 36.

*Prahoë* L[aag-Bal.] (bahitâ en hëdjong H[oog-Bal.]) een inlandsch vaartuig, boot, schuit.... 1876 *Id.*, p. 226.

*Adjong*, (bas. Sang[iang], = *banama*). Schiff. *Malang-kusan adjong*, das Schiff absegeln lassen.—Männlicher Name.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 2.

An other Malay name for the junk is *wongkang*, Sundanese *wangkang*, Macassar *wangkang*. This is Chinese.

Wöngkang وڭكڭ, a junk.

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:127.

*Wangkang*, a chinese ship, a junk.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 528.

... *wangkang*, Chinesche jonk.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 538.

In the following anecdote told by Wallace, the “Jong,” mentioned by some natives of the Aru islands as the proper name of “the great ship” which “is always in the great sea,” is an echo of the Malay and Javanese name for ‘junk.’

And so I was set down as a conjurer, and was unable to repel the charge. But the conjurer was completely puzzled by the next question: “What,” said the old man, “is the great ship, where the Bugis and Chinamen go to sell their things? It is always in the great sea—its name is *Jong*; tell us all about it.” In vain I inquired what they knew about it; they knew nothing but that it was called “Jong,” and was always in the sea, and was a very great ship, and concluded with, “Perhaps that is your country?”

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 352. (Aru islands.)

The word has often been derived from the Chinese, the Chinese word being variously given as *chw'an*, *chw'en*, *ch'uen*, *tsu'an* (G. *tschuen*, F. *tchouen*). Williams, in his great *Syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language* (1874), givs (p. 120), as the eighth article under the “syllable” *chw'en*, the word *chw'an*, “a ship, boat, bark, junk,” with other senses and numerous phrases. At the head of the syllable “*chw'en*” (p. 119) he givs, as variant pronunciations of that syllable, “in Canton, *ch'ün*, *sh'ün*, *shun*, and *shun*; in Swatow, *chw'an*, *chun*, *hun*, and *ch'un*; in Amoy, *chw'an*, *ch'an*, *swan*, and *ch'un*; in Fuhchau, *sung*, *ch'ìong*, *chw'a*, *chw'ang*, *tìong*, and *chw'ong*,” with other forms. Some of the forms ascribed to Fuhchau, *chw'ong*, *ch'ìong*, etc., certainly resemble the Malay *jong*, but which of these or the others are used in the sense of *jong* is not stated. In Williams's *Tonic dictionary of the Canton dialect* (1856), under the syllable *shün*, appears *chu'en* in that sense.

船... *Chw'an*. A ship, boat, bark, junk, or whatever carries people on the water; a sort of apothecary's mortar; a long tea-saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat. [Many phrases follow.]

1874 WILLIAMS, *Syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language*, p. 120.

*Shün* | 船 . . . *Chu'en*. A ship, a junk, a vessel, a revenue cutter, a bark; a saucer; collar of a coat; a sort of mortar....

1856 WILLIAMS, *Tonic dictionary of the Chinese language in the Canton dialect*, p. 459.

Ship, '*chwen*'. 1864 SUMMERS, *Rudiments of the Chinese lang.*, p. 143.

船 *shün*, a ship, a vessel, a junk; a saucer; a mortar.... [Many phrases follow.] 1871 LOBSCHIED, *Chinese and Eng. dict.*, p. 409.

*Junco*. Barco usado en la isla de Sumatra. De جنك *chone* [jone], chino, *tschuen*, que vale lo mismo. V. Aben Batuta IV, 239.

1886 EGUILAZ Y YANGUAS, *Glosario etimológico de las palabras españolas....de origen oriental*, p. 434.

In Morrison's vocabulary of the Ningpo dialect of Chinese, 'ship' is rendered by *jün*, exprest by a character pronounced differently. Whether even *jün* is connected with the Malay *jung*, *jong*, and if so, which is the original, ar questions not for me to decide.

Ship, *jün* 船 (*ih-tsah*); merchant —, *sóng-jün* 商—

1876 MORRISON, *An Anglo-Chinese vocab. of the Ningpo dialect*, p. 425.

There is one Malay name for a boat which probably does come from one of the Chinese forms cited, namely, Malay چونيا *chünĩā*, a flat-bottomd boat.

چونيا *Chünĩā*, a kind of boat, flat-bottomed and without a keel, introduced by the Chinese. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 121.

The word came so early in European mention (c. 1331) that it was not at first recognized as of eastern origin. It was supposed to be derived from the Latin *juncus*, a reed or rush. Yule says :

Dobner, the original editor of Marignolli, in the last century, says of the word (*junkos*): "This word I cannot find in any medieval glossary. Most probably we are to understand vessels of platted reeds (*a juncis texta*) which several authors relate to be used in India." It is notable that the same erroneous suggestion is made by Amerigo Vespucci in his curious letter to one of the Medici, giving an account of the voyage of Da Gama, whose squadron he had met at C. Verde on its way home.

1886 YULE, p. 360.

So America has been named after a false etymologist ! But he was not the only famous man whose etymologies are "a *juncis texta*"—made of many rushes, and not worth one.

JUNK....This is one of the oldest words in the Europeo-Indian vocabulary. It occurs in the travels of Friar Odorico, written down in 1331,

and a few years later in the rambling reminiscences of John de' Marignolli. The great Catalan World-map of 1375 gives a sketch of one of those ships with their sails of bamboo matting, and calls them *Inchi*, no doubt a clerical error for *Iūchi*. [*Iunchi*, plural of \**Iuncus*.]

1886 YULE, p. 360.

[See the quotations, dated 1551 ("Ciunche"), 1589 ("Iuncos"), 1591 ("Iunco"), 1598 ("Iuncos"), under JUNCO. Littré quotes the "Old Catalan *incho*" without question.]

And doubtless they had made havock of them all, had they not presently been relieved by two Arabian *Junks* (for so their small ill-built ships are named)....

1616 TERRY, *Voyage to East India*

(ed. 1665, repr. 1777), p. 342. (Y.)

An hundred Prawes and *Iunkes*. 1625 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 1:2:43.

Bacon distinguishes between junks and "tall ships":

China also, and the great Atlantis (that you call America), which have now but *Junks* and Canoas, abounded then in tall Ships.

1627 (1658) BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 12. (S. D.)

See other quotations in Yule, S. D., etc. Modern quotations are innumerable.

**Kahau**, a long-nosed and long-tailed simian of Borneo, called also the proboscis-monkey.

Malay **كاهو** *kāhau*, so called, it is said, from its cry. We have an other Malayan monkey named from its utterance, the Wauwau. See WAUWAW. See also BRUH, and other Malayan monkeys there mentioned.

**كاهو** *kahau* a species of long-tailed monkey, variously coloured. (Bat. Trans. vol. iii.)

1812 MARSDEN, p. 251.

**كاهو** *kāhau* eenen voort van apen met lange staarten, hebbende verschillende kleuren.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 302.

The imitative nature of the name is indicated by the fact that in Dayak *kahau* means 'call':

*Kahau*, das Rufen : das gerufen werden, sein....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 202.

I find no entry of *kahau* as a Dayak name for the monkey; but *kahio* is a Dayak name for the orang-utan (1859 Harceland, p. 203).

The appearances of *kahau* as an English word are satisfactorily frequent. Simians have their day again.

Another very remarkable kind [of *Semnopithecus*] is found in Borneo. It is *S. nasalis* (the *kahau*, or proboscis monkey), and, as its name im-



plies, it has an exceedingly long nose. In the young state, the nose is much smaller relatively, and is bent upwards. No similar structure was known to exist in any other ape whatever until quite recently.

1878 *Encyc. Brit.*, 2:151.

See also *Riverside nat. hist.* (1884-88), 5:522; WOOD, *New illustrated nat. hist.*, p. 12; WEBSTER (1864), etc.

**Ketchup**, also *catchup* (1690), *catsup* (1730), a well-known name for various kinds of sauces.

The etymology of *ketchup* has hitherto been obscure, and the correct form undetermined. The implication in Johnson's definition of *catsup* as "a kind of Indian pickles" is that the word is Indian, that is, East Indian, and it is stated in various dictionaries to be "East Indian." Indeed the first English mention of the word (1690) defines "catchup" as "a high East India sauce."

Two different statements, referring the word to a definite language, are on record.

According to a statement quoted by Latham from Brande and Cox, the source is an alleged Japanese "*kitjap*," the name of "some similar condiment." But no Japanese *kitjap* can be found; indeed *kitjap* is an impossible form in that language. The statement may have arisen from the fact that another name for a similar condiment well known in the East, is Japanese; namely *soy*. See further below.

Another suggestion is that *ketchup* is from a Chinese source; but nothing like proof is offered. [The suggestion is discussed by the late Professor Terrien de Lacouperie, in a paper printed in the *Babylonian and oriental record*, November 1889, to which Professor Jackson kindly directed my attention after I read this paper and pointed out the origin of the word in Malay, as set forth below. Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie finds no evidence for the asserted Chinese origin but concludes:

My impression is that the word may have a Chinese origin, but not from China. It may have come from Australasia or the Malay peninsula, where the Chinese colonists of southern China are so numerous. The expression may have been made there, with a local acceptance unknown in the mother country.

1889 TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE, in the *Babylonian and oriental record*, vol. 3, no. 12, Nov., p. 284-286.]

It does not appear from what source the form *kitjap*, which is cited in Brande and Cox as "Japanese," and in Latham as "Oriental," and elsewhere as "East Indian," found its way into the round of English mention; but it is clear that *kitjap* is a Dutch spelling, and the presumption is that it represents a native word of some part of the Dutch East Indies. Any one familiar with the form and nature of words in Malay, would recognize the form of *kitjap*, that is *kichap*, as characteristic of that language. As a matter of fact the word is found in Malay, namely,

کیچف kēchap, kīchap, in Dutch transliteration ketjap. It is found also in Lampong, *kichap*, and in Sundanese, *kechup*.

The following are the quotations for the Malay kēchap, kīchap, as entered in Malay dictionaries. It will be seen that they are all recent.

Kétjap, sôja, o. [=onzijdig]. 1884 BADINGS, p. 284.

Kichap, Tau-ïu,\* sauce. [Note:] \*Chinese.

1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, 1:57.

کیچف ketjap, de Japansche soya. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 563.

Ketjap, inlandsche soja, soja. 1895 MAYER, p. 137.

But an earlier mention of the Malay kēchap occurs in the following (1876), where it is said that the word is not known in the Malay as spoken in the Moluccas.

Soi. M[anado], A[mbon], Holl. *soja*; kêtjap is niet bekend.

1876 CLERCQ, *Het Maleisch der Molukken*, p. 53.

Beside these five professedly Malay entries, I find two extra-Malay, but in the general sense Malayan entries, showing the word in the languages of Lampong and Sunda. But I have no doubt it is merely the Malay word taken into these tongues.

The Lampong entry is brief. It defines the word as 'soy.'

*Kitjap*, soja.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 11.

The Sundanese entry (1862) is the earliest I have found:

*Kéchap*, Catchup, a dark coloured sauce prepared by the Chinese.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 212.

This may imply that the name itself is of Chinese origin; but that is not said by Rigg. *Junk* is another Malayan word commonly associated with the Chinese, but with no proved source in the Chinese language. Either might be from a provincial or extra-territorial Chinese source not yet traced.

No one, except Rigg (1862), seems to have noticed that this word kēchap is the same as the English *ketchup*; but the form and the sense make it clear. Ketjap is defined by Klinkert as "the Japanese soy"; by Mayer as "the native soy," meaning, I take it, 'the native preparation answering to the Japanese article called soy.' What is soy? The word is from the Japanese. It exists in the Malay of the Molucca islands as soi (1876 Clercq as quoted). The Japanese word is *shō-yu*, "a kind of sauce made of fermented wheat and beans" (1867 Hepburn). The Chinese form, in the Mandarin, is *sh' yiu* (1874 Williams) or *shi-yu* (1872 Doolittle), Canton *shi-yau* (1870 Chalmers, 1856 Williams), Ningpo *tsiang-yiu* (1876 Morrison). The Chinese forms are probably original. *Tsiang-yiu*, I am told, answers phonetically to *shō-yu*.

*Shōyu*, . . . 醬油, *n.* Soy, a kind of sauce made of fermented wheat and beans. 1867 HEPBURN, *Japanese and Eng. dict.*, p. 422.

. . . *Shi*. Salted eatables, as beans, oysters, olives, which are afterwards dried and used as relishes; *tau shi* salted beans; *shi yau* soy; *min shi* salted flour and beans used in cooking; *lām shi* stoned and pickled olives; *tau shi kéung* salted beans and ginger—a relish.

1856 WILLIAMS, *Tonic dict. of the Chinese lang. in the Canton dialect*, p. 438.

*Shi-yau* [Cantonese dial.].

1870 J. CHALMERS, *Eng. and Cantonese dict.* 3d ed., p. 69.

(T. de L. in *B. and O. Record*, Nov. 1889, p. 284.)

*Shi-yu* [Mandarin dial.].

1872 J. DOOLITTLE, *Vocab. of the Chinese lang.*, 1 : 272. (Id.)

Soy, *tsiang'-yiu* 醬油.

1876 MORRISON, *Anglo-Chinese vocab. of the Ningpo dialect*, p. 442.

The Chinese prepare from the *gédélé* a species of soy, somewhat inferior to that brought from Japan. 1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1 : 98.

The word *kēchap*, whatever its origin, is in every respect in accord with Malay analogies. It looks just like a nativ. Indeed, there are several other words of similar form, among which, were *kēchap*, as a name for soy, more firmly established, one might reasonably seek its origin. There is, in the first place, a word

کچھ *kēchap*, مکچھ *mēngēchap*, which means 'to smack with the lips,' 'to taste with the lips or tongue'; کچھن *kēchap-an*, 'a taste, smack.' I omit the references.

This *kēchap*, 'to smack with the lips,' appears to stand in some relation with the word *kachup*, 'a kiss,' *mengachup-i*, 'give a kiss.' So many unprejudiced observers have testified to the great similarity between the two actions, that the connection can not be denied. The English *smack* may be heard in support of this observation. I omit illustrations.

There is another word *kēchap*, 'to wink,' which may perhaps without undue subtlety be brought into relation with 'smack,' and so with the tasting or "sampling" of things that appear on brief reflection to have an approved quality.

The first English mention of the word *ketchup* which I have noted is one quoted from a "canting" dictionary assigned to the date 1690, by others to "about 1699." Of course it was never a "cant" word. It was and is a common mistake for compilers of dictionaries of "cant" and "slang" to include in their collection stray words of any kind, foreign, provincial, or archaic, not familiar to them or to "the general reader."

*Catchup*, a high East-India Sauce.

1690 (c. 1699?) "E. B., gent." *New dict. of terms, ancient and modern, of the canting crew in its several tribes of gipsies, beggars, thieves, cheats &c., with an addition of proverbs and phrases*. [Quot. from N. E. D. Title from *Bibliographical list*, ed. Skeat and Nodal, *Eng. dial. soc.*, 1877, p. 159.]

And, for our home-bred British cheer,  
Botargo, *catsup*, and caveer.

1730 SWIFT, *Panegyric on the Dean*.

Bailey, that industrious compiler, tho he mist the word in his "Universal etymological dictionary" (1721 and 1727 and many later issues), secured it, no doubt because he found it in what he appropriated, in his "Dictionarium domesticum, being a new and compleat household dictionary for the use both of city and country" (1736). Under "Catchup" he gives two recipes. I quote the first in full :

*Catchup* that will keep good 20 Years. Take 2 quarts of strong stale beer, and half a pound of anchovies, wash them clean, cloves and mace of each a quarter of an ounce, of pepper half a quarter of an ounce, a race or 2 of ginger, half a pound of shallots, and a pint of flap mushrooms well boil'd and pickl'd. Boil all these over a slow fire; till one half is consumed, then run it through a flannel-bag; let it stand till it is quite cold, then put it up in a bottle and stop it close. One spoonful of this to a pint of melted butter, gives both taste and colour above all other ingredients; and gives the most agreeable relish to fish sauce. It is esteemed by many, to exceed what is brought from India.

1736 BAILEY, *Dictionarium domesticum*.

*Catchup* of Mushrooms. Fill a stewpan full of the large flap mushrooms....[etc.]

1736 *Id.*

Under "mushrooms" and in paragraphs following, "ketchup" is mentioned several times :

Mushrooms are produced plentifully in the fields in September, and therefore this is the properest time to provide them for making of *ketchup* and mushroom gravy.... 1736 *Id.*, s. v. *mushrooms* (1st par.).

*Catsup*, n. s. A kind of Indian pickles, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

1755 JOHNSON.

CATSUP, kat'sh-up. s. A kind of pickle.

1780 SHERIDAN.

See also 1800 Mason (1883), *Suppl. to Johnson's dict.*; 1818 Todd; 1828 Webster, etc.

It will be noticed that Sheridan (so Latham later) gives *catsup* the pronunciation of *catchup*, which he does not enter. He omits also *ketchup*.

The right form is *ketchup*. *Catchup*, tho given by some dictionaries as the "correct" form, is a mistake, and *catsup* is quite wrong.

**Kris**, also *kriss*, *criss*, *crise*, *cryse*, *creese*, *crease*, *cress*, a Malayan dagger.

The word is familiar in English literature, in romance and poetry, where it is now usually spelt *creese*. In travels it is

made more 'nativ'-looking, *kris* or *kriss*. There is something so nice and savage about *k*.

The word is found in other European languages, French *criss*, Dutch *kris*, Swedish *kris*, etc.

The word is in Malay written either with a long vowel, indicated, کریس *krīs* or *karīs*, *kērīs*, or with a short vowel, not indicated, کرس *kris* or *karis*, *kēris*; sometimes transliterated *kres*. It is found throughout the whole Archipelago. The dagger is a tropical fruit, tho not unknown in what ar cold the temperate zones. The other forms ar Achinese کریس *krīs*, *kērīs*, Batak *horis*, Lampong *kērīs*, Javanese *kris*, *keris*, Sundanese *kris*, Balinese *keris*, *k'ris* (alternativ to *kadūtan*), Dayak *karis*, Macassar *kurisi*, Sangi-Manganitu *kīrise*, Tagal *kalis*, Bisaya *kalis*.

The word is said to be original in Javanese. I suppose it would be hard to prove it so, or to prove it not so. Yule suggests that it is identical with the Hindustani *kirich*, a straight sword, and says "perhaps Turki *kilich* is the original." The Turki *kilich* I do not find in Shaw's vocabulary (1880) or in Vambéry (1878). The Hindustani "کیرج *kirch* or *kirich*" is markt by Shakespear (1817) as "perhaps from Malay کریس *krīs*" (p. 592). And indeed why should not the Malays be allowd to hav some words of their own, even to lend? Or is "the cursed Malayan creese" Malayan only in use?

کریس *krīs* or کرس *kris* a dagger, poignard, kris or creese.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 258.

کرس *kris* a weapon. (Vid. کریس *krīs*.) 1812 MARSDEN, p. 256.

کریس *kries* of kris pook, ponjaard, (kris).

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 310.

کرس *kris* een ponjaard. (zie *kries*.) 1825 *Id.*, p. 308.

Kris (J). A dagger, a poniard, a dirk, a kris; v. *kâris* and *kres*. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 80.

Kres (J). A kris, a dagger; v. *kris* and *kâris*. 1852 *Id.*, p. 80.

Kâris (J). A kris, a dagger; v. *kris*. 1852 *Id.*, p. 75.

کرس *keris*, *krīs*, *criss*, poignard....Jav. et Sund. . . . *keris* et . . .

*kris*. Bat. . . *horis*. Mak. *kurisi*. Tag. et Bis. . . . *kalis*.

1875 FAVRE, 1:366.

Also in 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 177; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:505; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:53; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 515; 1895 MAYER, p. 136.

Kris | *krīs* | couteau (natif) | knife (native).

1882 BIKKERS, *Malay, Achinese, French, and Eng. vocab.*, p. 51.

کریس *keris*, kris, een soort van dolk. Soorten van krissen zijn: [etc.] 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 207.

Lampung *kāris*.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 2: 170 (Vocab.).

*Kēris* (ook Ab[oengsch], v. H.); een wapen....

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 9.

... [*kris*] et ... [*kēris*], N. un criss, sorte de poignard dont se servent les insulaires de l'archipel indien.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-francais*, p. 137.

*Kris*, the well known Malay weapon or dagger of this name.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 230.

*Kēris* V[oorname taal] van *kadoetan*....*Kadoet* de gordel van voren; *ngadoet* in den gordel steken; *kadoetan* L[age taal] (*kris* V.) eene kris.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balinesech-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 62, 65.

Madura *kris*.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 2: 170 (Vocab.).

Hardeland thus describes the Dayak kris :

*Karis*, eine Art Dolch; das Messer 10-15 Zoll lang, zweischneidig, breit am Griffe, spitz auslaufend; das Messer entweder grade (*sapukal*), oder mehrfach gekrümmt (*parong*); der von feinem Holze oder Knochen gemachte Griff ist gewöhnlich schön geschnitzt, z. B. als ein Schlangenkopf, etc.; er wird nur als Zierrath getragen....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 241.

Maleisch *kris*, Sampitsch *kris*, Katingansch *karis*, dolk, kris.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 64.

*Kris*, vr. (dolk) *kīrise*.

1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijstje*, p. 392.

Timuri *kris*, Rotti *kris*.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 2: 170 (Vocab.).

*Cālis*. Espada, ó acero.

1854 SERRANO, *Dicc. de terminos comunes tagalo-castellano*, p. 27.

The word often occurs in the Hakluyt voyages speld *crise*, *cryse*, *crese*, etc.

The custom is that whenever the King [of Java] doth die....the wives of the said King....every one with a dagger in her hand (which dagger they call a *crese*, and is as sharp as a razor) stab themselves to the heart.

1586-88 CAVENDISH, in *Hakluyt* iv. 337. (Y.) (See other quotes. in Y.).

....Their weapons, which they call Chiffe [read *Criffe*].

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 426.

....Thither they goe all, and turning their faces Eastward, stabbe themselues with a *Crise* or Dagger to the heart.

1613 *Id.*, p. 456.

The Malays and Javanese make the kris in innumerable shapes, all warranted to kill, and adorn them with a pleasing exuberance of fancy, and with pious care. So we adorn our swords and pistols and guns. It has ever been the sweet office of Art to mitigate the asperities of Murder by improving and beautifying its weapons; and, in our Western civilization, at least, no one,

however poor, need go without a beautiful implement of slaughter. But in the Far East, as in the West, these apparent contemplations of death are often for ornament, rather than for utility.

The extraordinary demand for the dagger or *kris* has given rise to a subdivision of labour in its fabrication, unknown to any other employment. The manufacture of the blade, of the handle, and of the scabbard, are each distinct occupations. The shape of the *kris* varies with every tribe, nay, in every district of the same country; and there is according to taste and fancy, an endless variety, even among the same people. The burthensome exuberance of the Javanese language furnishes us with fifty-four distinct names for as many varieties of the *kris*, specifying, that twenty-one are with straight, and thirty-three with waving, or serpentine blades!

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:190.

Spears, cannon, and *kris*es, are frequently particularized by names.

1820 *Id.*, 2:349, note.

Raffles, in his *History of Java* (1817), gives two plates of Javan *kris*es, showing more than forty styles.

We went first to the house of the Chinese Bandar, or chief merchant, where we found a number of natives well dressed, and all conspicuously armed with *kris*ses, displaying their large handles of ivory or gold, or beautifully grained and polished wood.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 116.

All wore the *kris*, or Malay crooked dagger, on the beauty and value of which they greatly pride themselves.

1869 *Id.*, p. 132.

The Malay weapons consist of the celebrated *kris*, with its flame-shaped wavy blade; the sword, regarded, however, more as an ornament....

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 24.

Mr. Ferney has also given me a *kris*. When I showed it to Omar this morning, he passed it across his face and smelt it, and then said, "This *kris* good—has ate a man."

1883 *Id.*, p. 229. (See also Forbes, p. 66 and 224.)

From the noun *kris*, *kriss*, etc., was early formed the verb *kris*, *kriss*, *criss*, *crease*; Pg. \**crisar* in derivativ *crisada*, a blow with a *kris*.

This Boyhog we tortured not, because of his confession, but *crysed* him.

1604 Scot's *Discourse of Iava*, in Purchas, 1:175. (Y. p. 213.)

.... A Dutch officer .... snatched his *kris* from the scabbard. Martopuro perceiving this, attempted to make his escape, but was seized and *krised* on the spot.

1812 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 2:348.

All the natives recommend Mr. Carter to have him "*krissed*" on the spot; "for if you don't," said they, "he will rob you again."

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 133. (Also p. 137.)

**Lorikeet**, a bird of the parrot kind, resembling the lory.

*Lorikeet* is partly Malayan, partly Latin and partly Spanish, the last two elements being added by English hands. It is formed from *lory* (which is explained below) by adding the syllable *-keet* from *parrakeet*.

*Lorikeet*....Baird.

1860 WORCESTER.

Six different kinds of woodpeckers and four kingfishers were found here, the fine hornbill, *Buceros lunatus*, more than four feet long, and the pretty little *lorikeet*, *Loriculus pusillus*, scarcely more than as many inches.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago*

(1890), p. 83. (Also p. 146, 275.)

**Lory**, a bird of the parrot kind, found in the Molucca islands; also used, at times, as a general name for 'parrot.'

The word is found in English in two pronunciations, (1) speld *lory*, also probably somewhere *\*lori*, pronounced lō'ri; (2) speld *loory*, *lury*, *luri*, pronounced lū'ri (not liū'ri). The second form is nearer to the original Malay.

In French the word is found written *lauri* (1705), that is *\*lori*; and *loury*, that is *\*louri* = Eng. *lury*, *luri*.

The source is Malay لوري or لُري lūrī, lūri, Javanese *luri*, Sundanese *luri*, Sangi-Manganitu *lūrin*, and this لوري lūrī, lūri, is a dialectal form of the more familiar Malay نوري nūrī, nūri, whence the now obsolete English form *nory*, *nury*. See NORY.

لوري lūrī a bird of the parrot kind. (Vid. نوري nūrī.)

1812 MARSDEN, p. 310.

لوري loerie eene foort van papegaaijen. (Zie noerie.)

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 361.

لوري loeri, = noeri.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 212. (Sim. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 638.)

لوري lūri = نوري nūri.

1875 FAVRE, 2:541.

لوري lōri of nōri, batav., roode papagaai.—(B.)

1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:94.

*Loerri*, A. gekleurde papegaai.

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 312.

... [luri] N. K....perroquet.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 316.

*Luri*, a beautiful, red, middle-sized parrot brought from the Moluccos. (Another name used at Batavia is *Nori*.)

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 261.

Papegaai, m. *lūrin*.

1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijstje*, p. 401.



The Spanish *loro*, Portuguese *louro*, a parrot, is probably an adaptation of \**lori*, accommodated to Sp. *loro*, Port. *louro*, dun, yellow. See the quotation from Stevens.

*Lôro*, m. dun coloured. Also a parrot.

1623 MINSHEU, *Dict. in Span. and Eng.*, p. 160.

*Lôro*, Dun-colour'd; also a Parrot. But more particularly a fort of Parrot all Green, except only the Tips of the Wings and Head, which are Yellow. But u'd for any Parrot.

1705 STEVENS, *Span. and Eng. dict.*

*Lory* appears in English use long after *nory*. See NORY.

The large kind, which are of the size of a raven, are called maccaws; the next size are simply called parrots; those, which are entirely white, are called *lories*; and the lesser size of all are called parrakeets.

1774 GOLDSMITH, *Hist. of the earth* (1790), 5:273. (Jodrell 1820.)

'Twas Camdeo riding on his *lory*,

'Twas the immortal Youth of Love.

1809 SOUTHEY, *Curse of Kehama*, 10:19.

نُورِي nūrī, the *lury*, a beautiful bird of the parrot kind brought from the Moluccas....

1812 MARSDEN, p. 350.

Gay, sparkling *loories*, such as gleam between

The crimson blossoms of the coral-tree

In the warm isles of India's sunny sea.

1817 MOORE, *Lalla Rookh* (1868), p. 61.

Soon after I arrived, a tree, as large as our oak, became filled with great scarlet flowers, and in the early morning flocks of red *luris* (*Eos rubra*, Gml.) and other parrakeets, with blue heads, red and green breasts, and the feathers on the under side of the wings of a light red and brilliant yellow (*Trichoglossus cyanogrammus*, Wagl.), would come to feed on them.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 259. (Also p. 242, 256.)

The most remarkable [birds] were the fine crimson *lory*, *Eos rubra*—a brush-tongued parroquet of a vivid crimson colour, which was very abundant.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 228.

I here saw for the first time the rare black *lory* from New Guinea, *Chalcopsitta atra*.

1869 *Id.*, p. 230. (Also p. 253, 275. See also Forbes, p. 126; Yule, p. 398.)

**Maleo**, a remarkable bird of Celebes and the Molucca islands, a megapode ('big-foot') or mound-builder.

I do not find the word in the regular Malay dictionaries, but a Malay form *mauleo* is cited in Ekris's vocabulary of the languages of the Amboina islands, and a form *moléo* in Clercq's vocabulary of 'The Malayan of the Moluccas,' who ascribes to Amboina a form \**muléu* (in his Dutchified spelling *moelée*). Valentyn (1726) cites "malleoe," that is \**malleu*, \**maleu*, and

"moeleoe" that is \**muleu*, as a nativ name in Amboina (Newton). Ekris cites an Alfurese form *madeun*. In the Banks' islands, far to the east, it is *malau*. Other forms in and near the Molucca islands, as given by Ekris, ar *muma*, *memai*, *momal*. It is possible that these ar related to *mauleo*, *moleo*. A little thing like this does not shock the phonetic sense in the happy eastern seas. In Timor the name is *kes*. In the Philippine islands the bird was cald *tabon*, a name which has appeared several times in English context, but is excluded from the present paper.

The word is apparently to be regarded as nominally Malay, taken up into the liberal vocabulary of that Eastern English from a nativ name in Celebes or the Moluccas.

*Muma*, strandvogel die zijn eijeren in 't zand begraaft (Ml. *mauleo*) (T. R. Kr. H. W. K.)—*memai* (P.)—*madeun* (A.)—*momal* (Ht. N.).

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIK, *Woordenlijst .... Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 312.

Moléo M[anado], de bekende vogel, *Megacephalon rubripes* (A[mbon] moeléoe; zie *kès*). 1876 CLERCQ, *Het Maleisch der Molukken*, p. 38.

*Boeroeng kès*. T[imor], de *moleo* (zie dat woord). 1876 *Id.*, p. 28.

One traveler in the Archipelago has understood the name as "malayu," as if it meant literally 'Malay':

I was specially anxious to get a specimen of the *malayu*, as the Malays strangely name a bird, the *Megapodius Forsteni*, which is allied to the hen. The common name for these birds is "mound-builders," from their peculiar habit of scratching together great heaps of sand and sticks, which are frequently twenty or twenty-five feet in diameter, and five feet high. These great hillocks are their nests, and here they deposit their eggs.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 287.

The maleo first becomes conspicuous in English in Wallace's classical work.

Among these [birds] were the rare forest Kingfisher (*Crittura cyanotis*), a small new species of *Megapodius*, and one specimen of the large and interesting *Maleo* (*Megacephalon rubripes*), to obtain which was one of my chief reasons for visiting this district [in Celebes].

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 202.

It is in this loose, hot black sand that those singular birds the "*Maleos*" deposit their eggs.

1869 *Id.*, p. 203.

The feet of the *Maleo* are not nearly so large or strong in proportion as in these birds [*Megapodii* and *Talegalli*], while its claws are short and straight instead of being long and much curved.

1869 *Id.*, p. 204.

The curious helmeted *Maleo* (*Megalocephalon rubripes*) is quite isolated, having its nearest (but still distant) allies in the Brush-turkeys of Australia and New Guinea.

1869 *Id.*, p. 210.

They [the *Megapodii* of the Moluccas] are allied to the "*Maleo*" of Celebes, of which an account has already been given, but they differ

in habits, most of these birds frequenting the scrubby jungles along the sea-shore, where the soil is sandy, and there is a considerable quantity of *débris*, consisting of sticks, shells, seaweed, leaves, &c.

1869 *Id.*, p. 304. (Other instances p. 202, 203, 205.)

.... *Maleos*, whose terra-cotta eggs are eagerly hunted for by the natives as a table luxury.

1885 FORBES. *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 295.

The interesting bird known as *Megacephalon maleo* is a native of Celebes, and is confined to the littoral parts of the island. It abounds in the forests, and feeds on fruits, descending to the sea-beach in the months of August and September to deposit its eggs. ....The *maleo* is a handsome bird, the upper parts and tail being glossy black, and the under parts rosy white....

1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 4 : 231.

A remarkable megapod is found in all the groups, if not of more than one species, at any rate with different habits. At Savo, where without any attempt at domestication they have become private property, they lay in a carefully divided and appropriated patch of sand, and come out of the bush, as the natives say, twice a day to lay and look after their eggs. In the Banks' Islands and the New Hebrides they lay their eggs in the hollow of a decayed tree or in a heap of rubbish they have scratched together. In the Banks' Islands these birds are called *malau*, as they are *maleo* in Celebes.

1891 CODRINGTON, *The Melanesians ; studies in their anthropology and folk-lore*, p. 17, 18.

In 1726 Valentyn published his elaborate work on the East Indies, wherein (deel iii. bk. v., p. 320) he very correctly describes the Megapode of Amboina under the name of "Malleoe" [read "Malleoe"; in Dict. 1893 "Moeleoe or Malleoe"], and also a larger kind found in Celebes, so as to shew he had in the course of his long residence in the Dutch settlements become personally acquainted with both.

1893 NEWTON, in *Encyc. Brit.*, 15 : 827, note ; also 1893

NEWTON and GADOW, *Dict. of birds*, p. 540, note.

*Maleo*, see MEGAPODE.

1893 NEWTON and GADOW, *Dict. of birds*, p. 530.

The Malayan *maleo* is probably connected with the name of an Australian megapode, which is said to be "commonly known in England as the Mallee-bird." (1883 Newton, in *Encyc. Brit.*, 15 : 827 ; 1893 *Dict. of birds*, p. 530.)

**Mamuque**, a strange wild fowl which our forefathers, the stouter-hearted of them, read about in Sylvester's pitiless translation of the painful Du Bartas. I postpone the quotations until the origin of the name has been disclosed.

Sylvester's *mamuque* is from the French *mamuque*, in Cotgrave *mammuque*, accepted as the name of a bird thus described by that worthy lexicographer:

*Mammuque*: f. A winglesse bird, of an vnknowne beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, & so light a

body, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the ayre, whereon she feeds ; some call her the bird of Paradice, but erroneously ; for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this.

1611 COTGRAVE.

This interesting description is repeated unchanged in the later editions, 1650, 1660, 1673. The scientific gravity of the concluding words, showing wherein the “mammuke” differs from the “bird of Paradice,” could not be surpast at the present day. The myth is explained under MANUCODIATA.

The French *mamuke* is a scribal error, apparently established in use, for \**manuke*, which represents the Italian *manuche*, the name of this bird in Florio (1598) and earlier.

The Italian form *manuche* arose (perhaps as a plural of \**manuca* ?) from a misunderstanding of some form of the full name, which also appeared as *manucodiata* (taken perhaps as \**manuca diata* ?).

*Manuche*, a fine colored bird in India, which neuer toucheth the ground but when he is dead. 1598 FLORIO.

*Manûche*, a fine-coloured bird in India which neuer toucheth the ground but when he is dead. | *Manucodiata*, the Paradise-bird, which is said to haue no feete. 1611 FLORIO.

*Manucodiata*, *Manûche*, a fine coloured bird in India, which is said neuer to touch the ground, but when he is dead, and to have no feet, called the Paradise-bird. 1659 FLORIO, ed. Torriano.

*Manuche*, vne sorte d'oiseau qui meurt aussi tost qu'il touche la terre. 1660 DUEZ, *Dittionario italiano & francese*, p. 513.

Sylvester, following Du Bartas, describes the phenix and other rare birds. Then he brings in the strangest bird of all :

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques,  
Those passing strange and wondrous (birds) \**Mamuques*<sup>1</sup>  
(VVond'rous indeed, if Sea, or Earth, or Sky,  
Saw ever wonder, swim, or goe, or fly)  
None knowes their nest, none knowes the dam that breeds them :  
Food-less they liue ; for, th' Aire alonely feeds them :  
VVingles they fly ; and yet their flight extends,  
Till with their flight, their vnknow'n lives-date ends.

<sup>1</sup> [Marg. \**With vs cald Birds of Paradise.*]

1598 SYLVESTER, *Du Bartas his diuine weekes and workes* (1613), p. 135.

The poet thought Wisdom soard like a “mamuque” :

Last, Wisdom coms, with sober countenance :  
To th' euer-Bowrs her oft a-loft t' aduance,  
The light *Mamuques* wing-les wings she has :  
Her gesture cool, as comly-graue her pase.

1598 *Id.*, p. 559.

In the course of the seventeenth century the bird began to fly low, and then the story faded away. See MANUCODIATA. It was a fable; but it is not every fable that ends in a bird of Paradise.

**Manucodiata**, a bird of paradise. This word is found in English works of the seventeenth century. It is a transfer from the Italian and New Latin *manucodiata*, which is an ingenious Latin masking of the original Malay name, مانق ديوات *mānuḡ dēwāta*. It means 'bird of the gods' or 'bird of heaven.' It has been rendered also "celestial bird" (Marsden), "holie Bird" (Purchas), and "God's bird" (Wallace), but is commonly rendered after the New Latin of the Dutch Orientalists, "bird of paradise" or "paradise-bird." The two terms of the name are explained below. The second term is Sanskrit. Other Malayan names of the bird are mentioned below in due order.

The following are the quotations for *mānuḡ dēwāta*.

*Manuk dēwāta* the bird of paradise (in the language of the Molucca islands, being by the Malays more usually termed *būrong sūpan* or the elegant bird). 1812 MARSDEN, p. 140.

مانق *mānuḡ* (Eastern islands) bird; fowl. *Mānuḡ dēwāta* the bird of paradise, or *būrong sūpan*. 1812 *Id.*, p. 318.

*Manuk-dewata* (J and S). The bird of paradise; literally, "the bird of the gods." 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 97.

مانق *mānuḡ*, oiseau. ديوات — *mānuḡ dēwāta*, l'oiseau de paradis. 1875 FAVRE, 2:332.

(See also 1:849 s. v. *dēwāta*, quoted below.)

The name *mānuḡ dēwāta* is found also in Balinese, *manuk dēwatā*.

*Manoek* gevogelte in 't algemeen; kip, hoen, haan;... — *dēwatā* de paradijsvogel.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 168.

The Malay مانق *mānuḡ* 'bird,' 'fowl,' appears in nearly all the languages of the Archipelago. It is native in the eastern islands and in Polynesia. The forms are Batak *manuk*, Achinese *manok*, Lampong *manuk*, Javanese *manuk* (Favre, *Dict. malais*, 1875, but not in Favre, *Dict. javanais*, 1870, nor in Roorda van Eysinga 1835), Sundanese *manuk* (Favre 1875, but not in Rigg 1862), Balinese *manuk*, Dayak *manok*, Bareë (Borneo) *manuk*, *manu*, Bugis *manok*, Buton *manumanu*, Menado *manu*, Sulu *manuk*, Buru *manut*, Amboina *manu*, *manuol*, Alfurese *manu* and *pam*, Tagala *manok*, Bisaya *manuk*, etc. See the quotations below, and a list, including additional forms *manoko*, *manūi*, *manūti*, *manok*, *mano*, *manūe*, *manūo*, *manuwan*, *malok*, and *namo*, in Wallace, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 471; also *manufok*, *manhui* in Forbes, p. 491.

The common Polynesian form is *manu*. The like and other forms exist in the Melanesian and Micronesian languages. A long list is given in Tregear's *Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary*, 1891, p. 208, 209.

مانق mānuk (Eastern islands) bird; fowl....1812 MARSDEN, p. 318.

مانق mānuk oiseau . . . Jav. et Sund. . . , *manuk*. Bat. . . *manuk*, poule, volaille. Tag. et Bis. . . *manok*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:332.

Also 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 368; 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 97; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 218, etc.

*Manu* (T. K. N. *manu*; L. *manuk*), kip, haan. NB. In de meeste M.P. talen *manuk*, *manu*, 'vogel, kip.'

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareëtaal*, p. 44.

*Manu*, vogel, kip (T. R. Kr. H. W. K. P. A.) — *manuol* (Ht. N.).

1864 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 307.

Boeroeng, *pani*. 1874 JELLESMA, *Woordenlijst van de taal der Alifoeren op het eiland Boeroe*, p. 5.

The other common Malay name of the bird, بـورـغ *būrung* *dēwāta*, 'bird of the gods,' appears also in Achinese, *būrung dīwata*. *Būrung* is the regular Malay name for 'bird.'

Bourong. Auis, bourong *diwata* Auis paradisea.

1631 HAEX, *Dictionarium Malaico-Latinum*, p. 10.

Auis....bourong. Auis paradisea. *Di wata* [read bourong *diwata*].

1631 HAEX, *Dictionarium Latino-Malaicum*, p. 9.

Burung-dewata. Bird of paradise; lit. "bird of the gods."

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 33.

بورغ boeroeng, vogel;.... — *dewata* of — soepan, paradijsvogel.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 46.

بورغ būrung, oiseau....ديوات — *būrung dēwāta* ou سـوـقـو — *būrung sōpo*, l'oiseau de paradis.

1875 FAVRE, 2:228.

Also 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:285; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 314.

ديواتا *diwata*, een soort van godin; boeroeng *diwata*, paradijsvogel.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 116.

The Malay name *būrung dēwāta* is reflected in Pigafetta's account as *bolon dinata* [*diwata* = *divata*]. (Hakluyt soc. 1874, p. 143. Y.)

The word *dēwāta*, which occurs in the two names mentiond, is found in most of the languages of the Archipelago, in the senses 'divinity,' 'deity,' 'a god,' 'the gods,' Malay ديوات *dēwāta*, Achinese *diwata*, Batak *dēbata*, Javanese *devata*, Sundanese *devata*, Balinese *dēwatā*, Macassar *rēwata*, Bugis *dēwata*, Sangi-Manganitu *dēwatah*. It is one of the conspicuous Hindu words in Malayān: Singhalese *dewata* (1830 CLOUGH, p.

286), Hindustani دیوتا देवता *devtā* (*deo'ta*, Fallon) a god, a divinity (1817 SHAKESPEAR, p. 409; 1879 FALLON, p. 669), from Sanskrit देवता *devātā*, divinity, a divinity, a god or idol (1891 CAPPELLER, p. 236), from देव *devá*, a god.

ديوات *dēwāta*, Hind. देवता, a term likewise applied to the above celestial beings [*dēwa*], but with this distinction, that the appellation of *dēwa* belongs to their personal nature, and *dēwāta* to their divine character, and accordingly the invocations and prayers (at least in Malayan poetry) are always addressed to them under the latter name...

1812 MARSDEN, *Dict. of the Malayan lang.*, p. 140.

ديوات *dēwāta* (S. देवता *dēvatā*), condition divine, divinité, déité, les dieux.... — مانق *mānuḥ dēwāta*, l'oiseau de paradis. Jav. et Sund. . . . *dēwata*. Bat. . . . *dēbata*. Mak. . . . *rēwata*. Bug. . . . *dēwata*.

1875 FAVRE, 1:849.

Dewa, godheid, hindoe-godheid . . . Dewata (ook Djawata) = Dewa.

1895 MAYER, p. 74.

. . . [*dewa*] N. K. un dieu, une divinité, essence divine.... . . . [*dewata*] et . . . [*jawata*] une divinité du second ordre.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 182.

*Dēwata*, a heathen god, a deity; sometimes a demon. *Dewata*, C[lough] 286, a god, a deity, any divine person.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 106.

. . . *rewāta*, bep. *rewatāya*, vnw. *rewatāngkoe*, God, beschermengel, beschermgeest. Boeg. *dewāta* idem, Mal. en Jav. *dewāta*, Sanskr. *dēwatā* en *dēwatya*, een godheid van den tweeden rang...

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 463.

God, m. *dūwātah*.

1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijstje*, p. 387.

A third Malay name occurs in the commercial language بورغ مات *būrung māti*, 'dead bird.' Most Malays see the bird of heaven only when it is dead. They buy and sell it dead; but they do not wear dead birds on their heads when they go to church. They are not civilized.

Paradijsvogel | Maleisch boerong mati | Wokam fanèn | Oedjir fanan | Eli Ellat *manok woelenoe* | Oorspronk *subsoeijar*.

1864 EIJBEGEN, *Korte woordenlijst van de taal der Aroe- en Keij- eilanden*, p. 565.

These are now all known in the Malay Archipelago as "Burong mati," or dead birds, indicating that the Malay traders never saw them alive.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 420.

A geographic name *būrong Papūa*, 'bird of Papua' (New Guinea and adjacent islands), occurs. I notice also with two Amboina names, *manu mahu* ('foreign bird') and *salawan*. There are other Malayan names which I must pass by.

... Būrong papūa....birds of Paradise. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 118.  
*Manu mahu*, paradijsvogel (Ml. *burong papua*)—*salawan* (T. R. K.).  
 1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 308.

Of the European forms of the word, the Italian *manucodiata* appeared in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The Italians call it *Manu codiatas*....

1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, p. 35. (See Eng. quotations.)

*Manucodiāta*, the Paradise-bird, which is said to have no feete.

1611 FLORIO. [Not in ed. 1598.]

[This entry immediately follows the entry "Manuche", for which see MAMUQUE.]

*Manucodiāta*, *Manūche*, a fine coloured bird in India....[etc.: see under MAMUQUE.]

1659 FLORIO, ed. Torriano.

*Manucodiata*, l'vcello di Dio, l'oiseau de paradis.

1660 DUEZ, *Dittionario italiano & francese*, p. 513.

The word appears in Spanish apparently only as a recent reflection of scientific nomenclature.

*Manucodiato*, *ta*, adj. *Ornit.* Parecido al manucodio. *Manucodiatos*, s. m. pl. Familia de aves silvanas, cuyo tipo es el género manucodio.

1878 DOMINGUEZ, *Diccionario nacional*  
 ....de la lengua española, p. 1142.

In Portuguese *manucodiata* has an extended use, being applied to a bird of the Brazils and to a constellation of the southern sky.

*Manucodiāta*, s. f. the bird of Paradise, a rare bird. *Manucodiata* (in the Brazils), a sort of bird called *jubiru guaca*, by the natives. *Manucodiata*, a southern constellation of eleven stars. It has been but lately discovered.

1861 VIEYRA, *Dict. of the Eng. and Port. lang.*  
 (Lisbon), 2:461. (Sim. 1893 Michaelis.)

In English text the word is first cited as Italian:

In these Ilands [Moluccas] onlie is found the bird, which the Portingales call *Passaros de Sol*, that is Fowle of the Sunne, the Italians call it *Manu codiatas*, and the Latinists, *Paradiseas*, and by us called Paradise birdes, for ye beauty of their feathers which passe al other birds: these birds are never seene alive, but being dead they are found vpon the Iland; they flie, as it is said, alwaies into the Sunne, and kéepe themselves continually in the ayre....for they haue neither féet nor wings, but onely head and bodie, and the most part tayle....

1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, *Discours of voyages* (Hakluyt soc. 1885), 1:118.

The Birds of Paradise (saith this Author) haue two feet, as well as other Birds; but as soone as they are taken, they are cut off, with a great part of their body, whereof a little is left with the head and necke, which being hardned and dried in the Sunne, seeme to be so



bred. The Moores made the Ilanders beleue that they came out of Paradise, and therefore call them *Manucodiata*, or holie Birds, and haue them in religious accompt: They are very beautifull, with variety of fethers and colours. 1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 452.

Cockeram did not fail to include this remarkable bird in his menagerie of wonders, along with the "Griffin, a foure-footed Bird, being very fierce," the "Harpies, monstrous deuouring Birds," and the "Phoenix, the rarest bird in the world."

*Manucadite*, the Bird of Paradise. 1626 COCKERAM, *The English dictionary; or, an interpreter of hard English words*, third part.

The male and female *Manucordiatae*, the male having a hollow in the back, in which 'tis reported the female both layes and hatches her eggs. 1645 EVELYN, *Diary*, Feb. 4. (Y.)

As for the story of the *Manucodiata* or Bird of Paradise, which in the former Age was generally received and accepted for true, even by the Learned, it is now discovered to be a fable, and rejected and exploded by all men [i. e. that it has no feet].

1691 RAY, *Wisdom of God manifested in the works of the creation* (1692), pt. 2:147. (Y.)

Paradisæa, in zoology, a name used by some authors for the bird *manucodiata*. 1728-81 CHAMBERS, *Cyclopædia*. (Jodrell 1820.)

See other quotations in Jodrell, s. v.

To *manucodiata* is ultimately due the word *manucode*, a book-name for a group of birds of paradise which some would separate from the family. See Newton, in *Encyc. Brit.* (1883), 15:504; *Dict. of birds*, p. 534-5.

**Mias**, the orang-utan of Borneo.

The word *mias*, as the nativ name in one region of Borneo for the animal long known in English as the orang-utan or orang-outang, seems to hav entered into English use for the first time in the "Journal" of James Brooke, the rajah of Sarawak, as cited below. The "Journal" was publisht in 1848. The passages quoted wer written in 1840. Beyond a few casual mentions of *mias*, apparently based on Brooke's use (1856 Crawfurd, 1862 Rigg, quoted below), I find no other use of *mias* in English until Wallace, in 1869, in his work "The Malay Archipelago" gave it a permanent standing in literature.

It is clear from Brooke's general way of writing nativ words, that he meant *mias* to be pronounced according to English analogies, that is, to rime with *bias*. I inferd from Wallace's work that he used *mias* to represent the same pronunciation; and he has recently favord me with a note confirming this inference.

*Mias* then is pronounced mai'as, and answers to a Malayan or Bornean form which would be strictly transliterated *maias* or *mayas*. I find in my Malay or Malayan dictionaries just one

entry of this form, namely, Malay مایس māias or māyas, in Dutch manner mājas, given as a word used on the north coast of Borneo, equivalent to the better-known term māwas used elsewhere as shown below.

مایس mājas, N. kust Borneo: māwas (ōrang ōetan).—  
(T[uuk].) 1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:118.

This māias is but a Malay reflex of the Dayak name, of which I find mention in two vocabularies printed in an important compilation concerning Sarawak and British North Borneo, which has just been publisht, after all these pages ar in type, and nearly all closed to additions. It will be seen that one entry givs the nominal English form also as *maias*:

Monkey (orang-utan), Dayak *maias*.

1861 CHALMERS, *Vocab. of Eng. and Sarawak Dayaks*, in Roth, *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*, 1896, 2: App. p. 144.

Malay (colloquial) *maias*, English *maias*, Kanowit *kujuh*, Kyan *hirang utan*, Bintulu *maias*.

a.1887 H. B. Low, *Vocabularies*, in Roth, *op. cit.*, 2: App. p. 63.

In Hardeland's Dayak dictionary (1859) no form like *maias* or *mias* or *māwas* appears. The name there given for the orang-utan is *kahio* (p. 203). A smaller species is cald *kalawet* (p. 213).

Crawfurd (1852) givs "miyas" as "the Bornean name of the orang-utan," and Favre (1875) givs in the list of forms under māwas the "Dayak *mias*." But I suspect Crawfurd's miyas and Favre's mias to be spurious forms, due to inadvertence in reversing the English *mias* of Brooke into the nativ original.

Māias or māyas, as the Dayak name on the north coast of Borneo, may be a purely local name not related to any other term, or it may be, as Tuuk assumes, an other form of the widely known term māwas, which is found in all the recent Malay dictionaries, but not before 1863.

ماوس mawas, de orang-oetan. (Bat[aksch] id.)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 218.

دو ایکر ماوس بیخ دنمائی اولہ اورغ قوتہ اورغ هوتن  
dūa ikor māwas yang di-namā-i ūleh  
ōrang pūtiĥ ōrang hūtan, deux mawas que les Européens nomment orang-outang (H. Ab. 85). Bat. . . mawas. Day. *mias*.

1875 FAVRE, 2:323.

Also 1884 WALL and TUUK 3:117; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 657.

Mā'wa or mā'was (the ape usually called "orang-utan").

1895 FOKKER, *Malay phonetics*, p. 60.

Beside the form māwas there is an other form cited, māwa.  
(See last quotation; 1884 Wall and Tuuk, 3:117.)

In Achin the orang-utan is cald *manos*. We may allow the variation.

مانوس *manos*, de orang oetan.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 253.

There is a different word *mīā*, *miyā*, ميا, applied to an other species of ape, or used as a general name. It occurs as *mea* in Haex (1631), and runs through all the dictionaries.

The history of *mias* in English use begins, as I hav said, with the "Journal" of Rajah Brooke, in the portion written in 1840. The quotations follow. It is to be noted that Brooke's "Journal" is discontinuous and fragmentary, and often refers, in a casual and familiar way, to words and things which hav not before been mentiond and ar nowhere explaind.

Brooke's first mention of *mias* is in the following quotation, where the word is abruptly introduced as a synonym for what is previously cald (p. 213, 218) *orang-outang*:

While lazily awaiting the report of our Dyaks who were detached in search of the *mias*, we fell in with a party of Balows.

1840 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1: 220.

In the next mention, and in one further on (p. 226), the word is used unchanged as a plural:

After our interview with the Balow other *mias* were discovered.

1840 *Id.*, p. 221.

They fell the isolated tree, and the *mias*, confused, entangled, is beset by his pursuers, noosed, forked down, and made captive.

1840 *Id.*, p. 226.

I further learn from the natives that at the full of the moon the *mias* roams a great deal, but at the time of new moon they are sluggish, and remain stationary in their nests....In the fruit season, which here commences about November, the *mias* are found close round the habitations of men, but at other seasons they retire more into the forest, and, from the appearance of their teeth, they must live on hard-rinded fruits.

1840 *Id.*, p. 226. (Other instances on p. 225, 227, 229.)

Brooke speaks of "two distinct species" of the *mias*, the *mias pappan*, which he also calls simply *pappan*, and the \**mias rembi*, which he calls only *rembi*. As with *mias*, he uses the terms without previous explanation, as if they wer well known.

It must be borne in mind, however, that I have not seen the largest *mias pappan*.

1840 *Id.*, p. 225.

The *mias*, both *pappan* and *rembi* (I assume the distinction), have nests or houses in the trees formed by twisted leaves and twigs, and resembling a rook's nest in everything but size.

1840 *Id.*, p. 226.

The next mention of *mias*, in an English context, which I have noted, is in Crawford's gazetteer of the Archipelago (1856), p. 315. It probably refers to Brooke's use.

The next is in Rigg (1862), p. 328, who takes it from Brooke.

It was Mr. Wallace, as I have said, who gave *mias* a standing in English. He met the *mias*, beast and word, on the Simunjon river, not far from Sarawak, on the northwest coast of Borneo, on the 21st of March, 1855. I cite his first mention of the word, and some other instances.

In all these objects I succeeded beyond my expectations, and will now give some account of my experience in hunting the Orang-utan, or "*Mias*" as it is called by the natives [of Borneo]; and as this name is short, and easily pronounced, I shall generally use it in preference to *Simia satyrus*, or Orang-utan.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 30-31.

And he was a giant, his head and body being full as large as a man's. He was of the kind called by the Dyaks "*Mias* Chappan," or "*Mias* Pappan," which has the skin of the face broadened out to a ridge or fold at each side.

1869 *Id.*, p. 37.

The very day after my arrival in this place, I was so fortunate as to shoot another adult male of the small Orang, the *Mias-kassir* of the Dyaks.

1869 *Id.*, p. 42.

In the Sádong, where I observed it, the *Mias* is only found where the country is low, level, and swampy, and at the same time covered with a lofty virgin forest.

1869 *Id.*, p. 44.

It is a singular and very interesting sight to watch a *Mias* making his way leisurely through the forest. He walks deliberately along some of the larger branches, in the semi-erect attitude which the great length of his arms and the shortness of his legs cause him naturally to assume; and the disproportion between these limbs is increased by his walking on his knuckles, not on the palm of the hand, as we should do.

1869 *Id.*, p. 45.

He said: "The *Mias* has no enemies; no animals dare attack it but the crocodile and the python. He always kills the crocodile by main strength, standing upon it, pulling open its jaws, and ripping up its throat." 1869 *Id.*, p. 47. (Other instances on every page from 31 to 46.)

Johore....it is in its wild forests and inland mountains that we meet with a type of man by far the most primitive that these regions have to show. These are the Jacoons, who, like the Orang-utan, or *Mias* of Borneo, are reported to dwell in trees.

1875 THOMSON, *The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China*, p. 78.

The familiar name for the ape [*orang-utan*] is of Malay origin, and means 'wild man of the woods,' but to the Dyaks the orang is known as the *Mias*.

1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:523.

The term *Mias*, which is the Dyak name for the Orang-utan of the Malays, in that part of Borneo to the N. E. of the Sarawak River (where it is most abundant and best known) is pronounced exactly as the English terms *bias* and *lias*.

1896 WALLACE, *Letter*, July 10.

**Nory**, a parrot of the Eastern islands cald also, and now exclusively, *lory*, from an other form of the same original Malayan word. See **LORY**.

The form *nory*, in the spelling *nori* (in plural *noris*), *\*nury*, *\*noory*, *newry* (with plural *newries*), and once *noyra*, in plural *noyras*, appears in English records in the latter end of the sixteenth century, much earlier than *lory*, but it has hitherto faild of due entry in English dictionaries. It comes through Portuguese, Italian, or New Latin. The New Latin *\*norus*, in accusativ plural *noros*, is found before the middle of the fifteenth century (c. 1430); New Latin also *noyra* (1601); Port. *\*nura*, pl. *nure* (1516 Barbosa), *noyra* (15 . .), *nore* (1878 Vieyra); Italian *nuro* (1598); Dutch *noeri*.

The Malay original is نوري *nūrī*, *nūri*, written sometimes نور *nūri*. It is also transcribed *nori* (1631, 1833, 1882, etc.). The English forms *\*nury*, *\*noory*, *newry* rest on *nūrī*; the forms *nory*, *nori*, on *nori*, which is rather the Javanese form. The related forms ar Achinese *nuri* (Langen), *nori* (Dias), Javanese *nori*, Balinese *nori*, Bugis *nori*, Macassar *nori*, also *nuri*; beside the forms named under **LORY**, namely, Malay لوري *lūri*, Jav. and Sund. *luri*, Sangi-Manganitu *lurin*. Raffles and Favre cite a Sundanese *nori*, but Rigg givs only *luri*.

Nori. Psittacus. 1631 HAEX, *Dictionarium Malaico-Latinum*, p. 31.

Psittacus. Nori. 1631 HAEX, *Dictionarium Latino-Malaicum*, p. 55.

نوري *nūrī* the lury, a beautiful bird of the parrot kind brought from the Moluccas. Būrong *nūrī* iang pandei ber-kāta-kāta a lury expert at talking. Hakāyat būrong *nūrī* the tales of a parrot. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 350.

نوري *noerie* de loerie, een fraaije vogel.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 401.

Nuri (J. *nori*). The loory parrot: a parrot. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 121.

نوري *noeri*, eene papegaai-soort uit de Molukken, de lorrie.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 226.

نوري *nūri*, perroquet des îles Moluques; et aussi, perroquet en général....Jav. et Sund. . . . *nori* et . . . *luri*. Mak. . . . *nuri* et . . . *nori*.

1875 FAVRE, 1:904.

Būrong *nuri* بورغ نوري a parrot. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:23.

[*Nūri* alone, and *Luri*, not in.]

نور *nōeri*, naam eener soort van papegaai.

1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:217.

نوري *noeri*, papegaai.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 688.

Noeri (Boeroeng *noeri*), de roode papegaai.

1895 MAYER, p. 175.

*Nori* [D.] *nori*. 1879 DIAS, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 158.

نوري *noeri*, een soort van papegaai.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 273.

Bickers 1882 givs no Achinese equivalent to what he enters as Malay *norî*.

*Noerri*, A. roode papegaai. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 450.

The form “noerri” corresponds to “loerri,” p. 312 (see LORY). The correct Javanese form is *norî*.

... [*norî*] N. K. perroquet. 1870 FAVRE, *Dict. jav.-français*, p. 73.

Red parrot | Maláyu *nûri* | Javan — Jáwa *nôri*, Sunda *nôri* | Madurese — Madúra *nôre*, Sumenâp *mûri* | Bali *nôri* | Lampung *nûghi*.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 2: App. p. 90.

... *nôri*, bep. *norîya*, eene loeri, soort van papegaai. Jav. idem, Mal., Sund. *noeri*. — *Nôri-Sérang*, *noeri* van Ceram; *noeri-Papoewa*, *noeri* van Papoewa; *noeri-Toedôre*, *noeri* van Tidore; *noeri-Taranâti*, *noeri* van Ternate; en *noeri-Bâtjung*, *noeri* van Batchian, soorten van *noeri*. 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 376.

... *noeri*, bep. *noerîya*=*nôri*. 1859 *Id. ib.*

Parrot ... *nuri*, *nori*.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. Eng. Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 24.

The earliest mention of the *nory*, in a European language, is in Poggio, whose statement, as given by Conti and recently translated, is as follows :

In Bandan three kinds of parrot are found, some with red feathers and a yellow beak, and some parti-coloured which are called *Nori*, that is brilliant.

c. 1430 Conti, tr. in *India in the XVI. Cent.* (18 . .), p. 17. (Y.)

The last words, in Poggio's original Latin, are : “quos *Noros* appellat hoc est lucidos,” showing that Conti connected the word with the Pers. *nûr*=“lux.” 1886 YULE and BURNELL, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 398.

The word appears in Italian dictionaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as *nuro*. So Florio:

*Nuro*, a bird in Samatra like a poppingiay, but of fairer colour, and fpeaketh more plaine. 1598 FLORIO.

In his next edition, perhaps by accident, but perhaps in consequence of the hatred for definit statement which characterized the time, he omits the mention of place, and flies his bird all in the vast and wandering air. Parrots might “speak plain,” but not the “resolute John Florio.”

*Nûro*, a birde of a fairer colour then a Poping-iay and fpeaketh more plaine. 1611 FLORIO.

*Nûro*, a bird of fairer colour than a Popiniaye, and speaketh more plainly. 1659 FLORIO, ed. Torriano.

*Nore*, sm. a sort of parrot. 1878 VIEYRA, *Novo dicc. portatil das linguas Portuguesa e Ingleza*, 1: 534.

The first English mention, is, as usual, in a translation from an other language.

There are hogs also with hornes, and parats which prattle much which they call *noris*.

1601 tr. Galvano (1555), *Account of the Discoveries of the World* (Hakluyt (1807), 4:424). (Y. p. 398.)

As for fowles, they haue abundance of Parrots, & *Noyras*, more pleasing in beautie, speech and other delights then the Parrot, but cannot be brought out of that countrey alieue.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, pp. 429-430.

....Cockatooas and *Newries* from Bantam.

1698 FRYER, *New account of East India and Persia*, p. 116. (Y.)

Brought ashore from the Resolution....a *Newry* and four yards of broad cloth for a present to the Havildar.

1698 In WHEELER, *Madras in the olden time* (1861), 1:333. (Y.)

**Ongka.** See UNGKA.

**Orang**, the same as ORANG-UTAN, which see.

*Orang* is a purely English reduction of the proper term *orang-utan*, arising from a vague notion that *orang*- in this term is the essential element.

Finally in regard to the geographical distribution of the higher quadrumana, I would contrast the peculiarly limited range of *orangs* and chimpanzees with the cosmopolitan character of mankind. The two species of *orang*, *pithecus*, are confined to Borneo, and Sumatra; the two species of chimpanzee, *troglodytes*, are limited to an intertropical tract of the western part of Africa.

18.. OWEN, *On the gorilla*, p. 52 (in Latham 1882, s. v. "*orang* or *orang útán*").

This mode of progression was, however, very unusual, and is more characteristic of the *Hylobates* than of the *Orang*.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 31. (An other ex. p. 38.)

It may be safely stated, however, that the *Orang* never walks erect, unless when using its hands to support itself by branches overhead or when attacked. Representations of its walking with a stick are entirely imaginary.

1869 *Id.*, p. 46.

On the whole, therefore, I think it will be allowed, that up to this time we have not the least reliable evidence of the existence of *Orangs* in Borneo more than 4 feet 2 inches high.

1869 *Id.*, p. 49.

The height of the *orang's* cerebrum in front is greater in proportion than in either the chimpanzee or the gorilla.

1889 WALLACE, *Darwinism*, p. 452.

**Orang-utan**, the celebrated ape of Borneo and Sumatra, *Simia satyrus*.

This pleasing creature, without any effort on his part, has made a name for himself throughout the world. He has been known in English since the seventeenth century as *orang-outang*,

*orang-otang*, *ourang-outang*, *ouran-outang*, *oran-outang*, and now more accurately, *orang-utan*, and has recently vindicated his more local name *Mias*, which has been set forth in a previous article. He appears under his old name in all the great languages of Europe; French *orang-outang*, and, mostly from English or French, Spanish *orang-utan*, *orang-outang*, Portuguese *orang-otango*, Catalan *orangutá*, Italian *orangotan*, Dutch *orang-œtan*, German *orang-utang*, Swedish and Danish *orangutang*, Russian *orangutangû*, etc. The form *orang-outang* for *orang-otin*, *-utan* shows the English tendency to make compound names of outland origin rime within themselves, if the parts hav any suggestiv similarity.

The original Malay form of the name is اورڠ اوتن *ōrang ūtan*, or اورڠ هوتن *ōrang hūtan*, man of the woods' or 'of the forest' or 'of the bush' or 'of the wilderness,' that is 'bushman'; or, giving *ūtan* an adjectiv force, 'wild man.' The term is in common Malay use in its literal sense to designate a human being who livs in the woods, a wild man, a savage. Indeed it means just the same thing as *savage*—Latin *silvaticus*, sc. *homo*, 'man of the woods.'

The special application to the silvan and arboreal anthropoid is not to be regarded as poetic or scientific. It is no doubt merely a simple "nativ" name. The Malays who saw these creatures thought they wer real "wild men," and cald them so. It is a long way from this nativ simplicity to the lately attaind scientific satisfaction reflected in the almost synonymous name "anthropoid."

But this particular application of *ōrang ūtan* to the ape does not appear to be, or ever to hav been, familiar to the Malays generally. Crawford (1852) and Swettenham (1887) omit it, Pijnappel says it is "Low Malay," and Klinkert (1893) denies the use entirely. This uncertainty is explaind by the limited area in which the animal exists within even nativ observation. Mr. Wallace could find no natives in Sumatra who "had ever heard of such an animal," and no "Dutch officials who knew anything about it." Then the name camē to European knowledge more than two hundred and sixty years ago; in which time probably more than one Malay name has faded out of general use or wholly disappeard, and many other things hav happend.

Orang ūtan, the wild man, a species of ape.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 22.

Orang ūtan, the wild man, or man of the woods; a name given to different species of the ape.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 364.

هوتن *hoetan en oetan* woud, bosch, wildernis . . . Orang oetan een boschmensch, iemand die in de natuurstaat leeft, zoo als sommige volken in de woeste streken van Trangganoe welke *ōrang oetan* genaamd worden; *ōrang oetan* noemt men den aap, die veel naar den mensch gelijkt en op Borneo gevonden wordt.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 411.



Orang-ūtan is not in Crawfurd 1852 in this sense ('ape'), but he uses it in his definition of *miyas*. See MIAS.

اورغ orang, mensch . . . — oetan, een wilde; in 't laag-mal. = mawas, eene bekende soort van aap. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 19.

اورغ ōrang, homme, personne, gens.... هوتن — ōrang hūtan, un sauvage, un orang-outang. 1875 FAVRE, I: 36.

هوتن hūtan, bois, forêt: inculte, sauvage. . . — اورغ ōrang hūtan, l'homme sauvage, ou l'homme des bois, l'orang-outang.

1875 FAVRE, I: 179.  
اورغ ōrang, persoon; individu (ook van dieren); mensch . . . o. oetan, boschmensch; wilde; zekere bekende apensoort (z. mawas, T).

1877 WALL and TUUK, I: 139.

Orang utan, Orang-utan. [Note:] A large monkey resembling man.

1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, I: 128.

Orang-oetan, een boschenmensch, wilde, ook benaming van een groote apensoort. 1895 MAYER, p. 183.

Some dictionaries enter ōrang-ūtan only in its literal use.

Orang-utan. A wild man, a savage; a rustic, a clown; literally, "man of the woods or forest." 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 122.

Ōrang ūtan اورغ اوتن wild tribes. 1881 SWETTENHAM, 2: 76.

هوتن hoetan, bosch, wildernis; wild; orang hoetan, een wilde, boschbewoner. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 705.

اورغ orang, persoon, individu, man, mensch . . . orang hoetan, een wilde boschbewoner, doch geen soort van aap. 1893 *Id.*, p. 53.

The name ōrang ūtan is found, as a foreign term, in Sundanese:

*Orang utan*, words which in Malay imply, "wild man of the woods" — Simia Satyrus, is the name of a large monkey found on Borneo, and only seen in Java as a curiosity. On the north coast of Borneo they are called *Mias*. 1862 RIGG, p. 328.

[See full quot. under MIAS.]

The earliest European mention of the name *orang-utan*, occurs, in the spelling *ourang-outang*, in the New Latin of Bontius (1631). He mentions the belief of the "Javans," meaning rather the Malays, that the orang-utans can talk, but that they will not talk, lest they should be compelled to work. Sagacious creatures! yet short of that Occidental wisdom which prompts many men to talk, and thereby avoid work.

Loqui vero eos easque posse Iavani aiunt, sed non velle, ne ad labores cogantur; ridicule mehercules. Nomen ei induunt *Ourang Outang*, quod hominem silvae significat.

1631 BONTIUS, *Hist. nat. et med.*, v. cap. 32, p. 85. (Y. p. 491.

The earliest English use I have noted is in 1699.

*Orang-Outang*, sive *Homo Sylvestris*: or the Anatomy of a Pygmie compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man....

1699 E. TYSON [title].

Dr. Tyson's Anatomy of the *Orang-Outang*, or Pygmie.

1701 RAY, *Creation*, 2:232. (S. D.)

You look like a cousin-german of *Ourang Outang*.

1748 SMOLLETT, *Roderick Random*, ch. 14 (wks. 1811, 1:76). (S. D.)

I have one slave more, who was given me in a present by the Sultan of Pontiana.... This Gentleman is Lord Monboddos's genuine *Orang-outang*, which in the Malay language signifies literally wild man.... Some people think seriously that the *oran-outang* was the original patriarch and progenitor of the whole Malay race.

1811 LORD MINTO, *Diary in India*, p. 268-9. (Y.)

See other quotations, 1727, 1783, 1801, etc., in Yule.

We had not proceeded, however, above ten minutes before an *orang-outang* was descried seated amid the branches of a high tree on the banks of the stream.

1840 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:218. (Also 1:213.)

Of course Wallace, the eminent author of "The Malay Archipelago, the land of the orang-utan and the bird of paradise," has much to say of this important man of the woods, though, as before said, he prefers to call him *mias*.

One of my chief objects in coming to stay at Simunjon was to see the *Orang-utan* (or great man-like ape of Borneo) in his native haunts, to study his habits, and obtain good specimens of the different varieties and species of both sexes, and of the adult and young animals.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 30.

The *Orang-utan* is known to inhabit Sumatra and Borneo, and there is every reason to believe that it is confined to these great islands, in the former of which, however, it seems to be much more rare. In Borneo it has a wide range, inhabiting many districts on the south-west, south-east, north-east, and north-west coasts, but appears to be chiefly confined to the low and swampy forests.

1869 *Id.*, p. 44.

As the *Orang-utan* is known to inhabit Sumatra, and was in fact first discovered there, I made many inquiries about it; but none of the natives had ever heard of such an animal, nor could I find any of the Dutch officials who knew anything about it.

1869 *Id.*, p. 103.

*Ban-manas*, n. m. A wild man of the woods (*jaṅgli-ādmī*); an orangoutang.

1879 FALLON, *Hind.-Eng. dict.*, p. 271.

**Pangolin**, the scaly ant-eater, *Manis*, of various species.

It is also written, more correctly, but less often, *pengolin*. The proper English form would be *\*pengoling*, pronounced peng-

gō'ling. The form *pangolin* follows the French *pangolin* of Buffon.

The Malay word is **ڤنگڠلڠ** peng-gōling, transcribed also pēng-gūling; Katingan *pengiling*. It means 'roller,' or, more literally, 'roll-up.' The word is formed from gōling, roll, wrap, with the denominative prefix pe-, which takes before *g* the form peng-. The form "*pangulang*," in Yule (1886) and Webster (1890) is erroneous.

**ڤنگڠلڠ** peng-gōling a roller; that which rolls up, or, on which a thing is rolled up. (Vid. **ڤنگڠلڠ** gōling.) The pangolin, an animal

which has its name from the faculty of rolling itself up: of these the Malays distinguish two kinds, the peng-gōling rambut or hairy (myrmophaga), and the peng-gōling sīsik or scaly, called properly

**ڤنگڠلڠ** tanggiling (manis). 1812 MARSDEN, p. 225.

**ڤنگڠلڠ** peng-gōling een roller . . . Een dier dat zich oprolt.

Peng-gōling rambot de harige pangolin (myrmophaga). Peng-gōling siesikh de schubbe pangolin, gewoonlijk tang-gieling genaamd.

1815 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 271.

Pāngguling (guling). A roller; the pangolin or ant-eater, Manis javanica; v. Tānggiling and Trānggiling.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 134.

**ڤنگڠلڠ** peng-gūling, qui roule ou sert à rouler, nom d'un squamifère (*manis javanicus*), ainsi nommé à cause de la manière dont il se roule. v. **ڤنگڠلڠ** tang-giling.

1875 FAVRE, 1:420.

Maleisch peng-goeling, Sampitsch *tengiling*, Katingansch *pengiling*, rol, een soort van dier, geschubde miereneter.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 54.

Compare Lampong *peng-gūlang*, echo ('what is rolled back').

*Pengoelang*, echo. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch....wrdenlijst*, p. 25.

English use begins with Pennant and Goldsmith.

Le *Pangolin* de Buffon X. 180, tab. xxiv. . . . M[anis].... Inhabits the iflands of India, and that of Formosa. The Indians call it *Pangoelling*; and the Chinefe, *Chin Chion Seick*.

Feeds on lizards and insects: turns up the ground with its nose: walks with its claws bent under its feet: grows very fat: is esteemed very delicate eating: makes no noise, only a snorting.

1771 PENNANT, *Synopsis of quadrupeds*, p. 329.

The *pangolin*, which has been usually called the scaly lizard, Mr. Buffon very judiciously restores to that denomination, by which it is

known in the countries where it is found. The *pangolin*, which is a native of the torrid climates of the ancient continent, is of all other animals the best protected from external injury by nature; it is about three or four feet long, or taking in the tail from six to eight.

1774 GOLDSMITH, *Hist. of the earth* (1790), 4:118, 119. (Jodrell, 1820.)

On the *pangolin* of Bahar . . . This fingular animal, which M. Buffon describes by the name of Pangolin, is well known in Europe since the publication of his Natural History and Goldsmith's elegant abridgement of it....[A description follows, with a cut of "the Vajracita."]

1789 SIR W. JONES, *Works* (1807), 4:356.

A fine young manis or *pangolin*.

a. 1794 *Id.*, 2:305.

V. Edentata. *Pengolin*.—Of the *Edentata* the only example in Ceylon is the scaly ant-eater, called by the Singhalese, *Caballaya*, but usually known by its Malay name of *Pengolin*, a word indicative of its faculty, when alarmed, of "rolling itself up" into a compact ball, by bending its head towards its stomach, arching its back into a circle, and securing all by a powerful fold of its mail-covered tail....Of two specimens which I kept alive at different times, one about two feet in length, from the vicinity of Kandy, was a gentle and affectionate creature, which, after wandering over the house in search of ants, would attract attention to its wants by climbing up my knee, laying hold of my leg with its prehensile tail. The other, more than double that length, was caught in the jungle near Chilaw, and brought to me in Colombo.

1860 TENNENT, *Sketches of the natural hist. of Ceylon*, p. 46, 47.

Of the habits of the *pengolin* I found that very little was known by the natives, who regard it with aversion, one name given to it being the "Negombo devil."

1860 *Id.*, p. 48.

. . . *Lin*. Strong, fierce, enduring; a name for the *pangolin*, and perhaps this character imitates the last syllable of its Javanese name *pangiling*.

1874 WILLIAMS, *Syllabic dict. of the Chinese lang.*, p. 541.

Civet-cats were very abundant; and the nocturnal scaly ant-eater or *pangolin* (Manis) was pretty often captured in the evening, while clumsily climbing on the trees, licking up with amazing rapidity streams of ants, which are its sole food—an interesting form especially to the embryologist and the genealogist, who find in its structures surviving "marks of ancientness," which have greatly helped to unravel the mammalian pedigree.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 115.

**Pomali**, a Malayan name for the custom of superstitious interdict commonly known by the Polynesian term *tabu*.

The more correct spelling would be rather *pamali* or *pemali*. The Malay form is **ڤمالي** *pēmāli*, *pamāli*, 'forbidden, interdicted, unlawful, tabu.' It is found in many forms: Achinese *pēmaloŭ*, Bat. *hubali* (Kruyt), *kēmali* (Pijnappel), Sundanese *pamali*, Balinese *pēmali*, Dayak *pali*, Macassar *kussipalli*, Bugis

*pemali*, Bareë (Celebes) *pali*, *kapali*, Sangir *pëlli*. See other forms below. The "root" appears to be *pali*.

Pâmali. An evil omen, a portent; ominous, portentous, inauspicious. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 130.

Pâmali (BAT). Bad, vicious, corrupt. This word is probably the same with the last. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 130.

ثمالی *pêmali*, verboden, ongeoorloofd. (Boeg. *id.* Daj. *pali*. Bat.

*kêmali*. Mak. *kasipalli*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 161.

ثمالی *pêmali*, soms gebruikt in vereeniging met pantang. Zie ald....Pantang; — dan larangan, onthoudingen en verboden ding-en: bër pantang, Hang T[oewah]. Pantang *pêmali*, verboden en ongeoorloofd. Sj. Ibr. b. Chas. 1869 KLINKERT, p. 172.

ثمالی *pêmali*, illicite, défendu....Mak. . . . *kasipalli*. Day. *pali*.

1875 FAVRE, 2:111.

ثمال *pêmali*, wat eenig kwaad ten gevolge heeft, hetzij eene handeling, of het nalaten eener handeling; sāla p., huiduitslag, ten gevolge van nadeelige invloeden, waaraan men zich heeft blootgesteld, waaronder ook gerekend wordt het nuttigen van nadeelige spijzen of dranken. 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:430.

ثمالی *pêmali*, door het gebruik verboden, ongoorloofd, onder verbod liggend. Soms in vereeniging met pantang, zie ald.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 469.

Pêmali, verboden, ongeoorloofd, onder verbod liggend, wat als ongeoorloofd en onheilaanbrengend verboden is. 1895 MAYER, p. 192.

فمالوی *pêmaloï*, verboden, ongeoorloofd.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 186.

*Pamali*, forbidden by some moral feeling of wrong. Prohibited as unlucky. An interdict often superstitious, but respected for fear of incurring the displeasure of God or of some overruling power.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 338.

*Pêmali* de vloek, die op eenig werk rust, verricht op een dag waarop zulks verboden is; *pêmali*han door straf van boven bezocht worden.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 241.

*Pali*, unerlaubt, verboten, unglückbringend; was man nicht thun, essen, etc. mag, weil man sich sonst Unglück zuziehen würde.... *Pamali*, der oft, alles für unerlaubt halt, etc....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 402.

. . . *Kassipalli*, bep. *kassipalliya*, = 't Boeg. *pemali*, = 't Arab. مكره

gebezigd van iedere daad, die naar de heerschende denkbeelden onder de Inlanders verkeerd is, en gewoonlijk nadeelige gevolgen na zich sleept. Zoo noemen zij bijvoorb. *kassipalli*: het vertrappen van eten, het loopen in de zon op het midden van den dag, het doden van eenig dier in een huis waar een kind is van beneden de 40 dagen. (Tar.)

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 65.

*Pali*....*Kapali*, ongeoorloofd, verboden: *morapopālīka*, iets verbieden, als ongeoorloofd aangeven; *rapopalīka*, verboden zijn van iets. NB. Sang. *pëlli*, Day. *pali*, Mak. *palli*, Bug. *pemali*, Mal. Sund. *pamali*, Bat. *hubali*. 1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareëtaal*, p. 51.

A custom of such a nature as tabu would reach the most ignorant and childish minds; and the words associated with it would all the more easily suffer alteration. All these varied forms occur within the Amboina group of islands:

*Mamori*, gewijd (Ml. *pamali*)—*momori* (H. W. K.) — *momoli* (P.) — *momodi* (A.) — *tamori* (T. R.) — *ori* (Kr.).

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst.... Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 306.

Taking these forms together, in the series *pamali*, *pemali*, *pomali*, *momoli*, *momodi*, *momori*, *mamori*, *tamori*, *ori*, and noting the initial relations p:m, and p:t, and the medial relations p:m, p:b, it is difficult to resist the comparison of the form *tamori* with the Polynesian *tabu*, *tapu*, of which other forms are *tambu*, *tabui*, *tobui*, and *kapu*. See the forms in Tregear, *Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary* (1891), p. 472, 473.

Wallace mentions the custom of *pomali* in Timor, and Forbes in Buru.

A prevalent custom [in Timor] is the “*pomali*,” exactly equivalent to the “*taboo*” of the Pacific islanders, and equally respected. It is used on the commonest occasions, and a few palm leaves stuck outside a garden as a sign of the “*pomali*” will preserve its produce from thieves as effectually as the threatening notice of man-traps, spring guns, or a savage dog, would do with us.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 149.

The custom of “*tabu*,” called here [in Timor] “*pomali*,” is very general, fruit trees, houses, crops, and property of all kinds being protected from depredation by this ceremony, the reverence for which is very great.

1869 *Id.*, p. 451.

Just at the summit I came on a curious *Pomali* sign set up in the forest to protect probably some part of it from depredation. Its exact meaning I could not find out. [A description follows.]

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 400.

Their most dreaded and respected oath is made, holding the sharp top of a sago palm leaf in the hand, on the sacred knife and spear taken from the Matakau; for they believe in the power of these *pomali*-weapons to harm them at any unguarded moment. 1885 *Id.*, p. 395 (Buru).

I was not permitted to go into their fields, as strangers and coast people are tabooed, for fear of some evil befalling their *poomalied* [sic] seeds. 1885 *Id.*, p. 403 (Buru).

In Malay Archipelago the custom of *pomali* in many respects resembles *tapu*.

1891 TREGEAR, *Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary*, p. 473.

**Prau**, a boat of the Malayan Archipelago.

The word has been in English use, with reference to Malayan waters, for 300 years, in many forms, partly intended for Malay,

and partly copied from the Spanish and Portuguese transliterations.

The English forms have been *prau* (properly pronounced as written, in two syllables, *práu*, but in English as one syllable, *prau*, riming nearly with *cow*), *prau*, and with the same pronunciation, *prou*, which was, however, also taken to rime with *crow*, and so was written also *proe*; while an other form reproduced the Spanish and Portuguese termination *-ao* as *-oa*, namely *proa* (compare *Curacao* for *Curacao*, *Krakatoa* for *Krakatau*).

An other form, after the Spanish, was *parao*. In the present century the form *prahu*, in more exact transliteration of the Malay, is used beside *prau*.

The Malay form is **فراھو** *prāhu*, *pěrahū*, or with omission of the faint *h*, *prāu*, *pěrahū*. The final vowel is sometimes omitted in writing, **فراھ** *prāhu*, *pěrahū*. It is the common name for 'a boat' throughout the Archipelago; Achinese *prahu*, Javanese *prahu*, *parahu*, Sundanese *prahu*, Balinese *p'rahu*, *pedahu*, Dayak *prahu*, *prau*, *paraú*, Sampit *prahu*, Tidunga *padau*. There is a Chinese *pilau*, *pilu*, from the Malayan; whence again Malay *pilau* and *pilang*.

The word *prau* appears to be original in Malayan; but there are similar words in Indian dialects which have suggested a borrowing at one end or the other. Rigg cites the Singhalese "*parūwa*, a flat bottomed boat" (p. 380), and Yule the Malayalam "*pāru*, a boat" (p. 555).

**فراھ** *prāu* a navigating vessel. (Vid. **فراھو** *praū*.)

1812 MARSDEN, p. 217.

**فراھو** *praū* and **فراھ** *prāu* a general term for all vessels between the sampan or canoe, and the kapal or square rigged vessel; by Europeans it is usually applied to the **کونتنغ** *kūnting*, rigged with the *lāyer tanja* or oblique sail. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 222.

**فراھ** *prāuh*, eene prauw. Indisch vaartuig. (zie *prahu* [not in].)

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 259.

*Prau* (J). A boat or ship. It is the generic name for any kind of vessel; the castle at chess. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 143.

**فراھو** *pěrahoe*, inlandsch vaartuig, vaartuig in het algemeen; *p. bandoeng*, groot vaartuig met slechts één groot vierkant zeil, en gebruikt tusschen de verschillende eilanden tot vervoer van brandhout, houtskool enz. met een laadruimte van 7 à 8 *kojan*. Zie verder voor de bijzondere soorten van prauwen op het bepalende woord.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 454.

*Pěrahoe* (ook *Prahoe* of *Peraoe*), inlandsch vaartuig, prauw.

1895 MAYER, p. 194.

Also in 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 156; 1875 FAVRE, 2:112; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:406; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:88.

*Prahoe* prauw *prahoe*.

1880 ARRIENS, *Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche woordenlijst*, p. 83.

پراہو *prahoe*, prauw, vaartuig in 't algemeen.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 182.

... [*prahu*] et ... [*parahu*] N. barque, bateau, navire, bâtiment...

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 349.

*Prahu*, a boat, a ship,—a general term for all vessels afloat.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 380.

Boat, barge ... | Sunda *paráhu* | Madurese — Madúra *práho*, Súme-  
nap *párau* | Báli *prau*, *práhu* | Lampung *pegháhu*.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 2: App. 109.

*P'raho* L[aag-Bal.] (bahitá en hedjong H[oog-Bal.]) een inlandsch  
vaartuig, boot, schuit....

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balinesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 226.

*Pëdahoe* een klein inlandsch vaartuigje waarvan men op binnenwa-  
teren gebruik maakt.

1876 *Id.*, p. 260.

*Prau*, *paraú*, *prahu*, der Name für alle Arten kleiner Schiffe.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 441.

*Padaoe*, prauw.

1885 AERNOUT, *Een woordenlijstje der*  
*Tidoengsche taal*, p. 547.

Maleisch *prahoe* Sampitsch *prahoe* Katingansch *aloer*, een vaar-  
tuig.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 51.

فيلو *pilau*, Chin. uitspraak van *pérahoe*, Dul.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 490.

فيلغ *pilang*, e. s. v. platbodemd vaartuig; zie *pilau*.

1893 *Id.*, p. 489.

The word first appeared in European use in the Portuguese,  
Spanish, and Italian form *parao*. The Spanish form *parao* is in  
familiar use in the Philippine islands :

*Parao* (el).—Barque marine des indigènes, espèce de brick (Buzeta, II,  
p. 141), de 1 à 44 tonneaux, peut-être *Praue* ?

1882 BLUMENTRITT, *Vocab. de...l'espagnol*  
*des Philippines*, tr. Hugot (1884), p. 60.

From the Portuguese the form *parao* was taken into English,  
in an early translation :

Next daye....there came in two little *Paraos*.

1582 N. L[ITCHFIELD], tr. Castañeda [1551-1561], *The*  
*first booke of the historie of the discoverie and*  
*conquest of the East Indias*, fol. 62v. (Y.)

The word also appeared in Portuguese as *parò* (1606). From  
this, or from *parao*, came the English form *paro*, which had some  
run :

We left our boats or *Paraes*. 1599 HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, 2: 1: 258. (S. D.)  
A little *Paro*, which is to say, a voyage Barke.

1625 PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, 1: 10: 1725. (S. D.)



The most common form during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was *prau* (pronounced prau, and probably often prō, riming with *raw*), also written *prou* (pronounced like *prau*, namely prau, but also, no doubt, prō, riming with *crow*) and *proe* (after the last pronunciation mentiond).

An howre after this comming a board of the hollanders came a *prawe* or a canow from Bantam. 1606 Middleton's voyage, c. 3 (v). (Y.)

An hundred *Praves* and Iunkes.

1625 PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, 1:2:43. (S. D.)

The King sent a small *Prow*.

1625 *Id.*, 1:3:239. (S. D.)

They [the Dutch] have *Proes* of a particular neatness and curiosity. We call them Half-moon *Proes*, for they turn up so much at each end from the water that they much resemble a Half-moon with the horns upwards.

1729 DAMPIER, *Voyages*, 2:1:5. (C. D.)

The next morning while we were at anchor, a Malay *prou*, with about thirty men on board, mounted with swivels, was discovered at no great distance from us.

1835 WARRINER, *Cruise of the U. S. frigate Potomac*, 1831-34, p. 71.

See other quotations in Yule and the *Stanford dictionary*.

From the form *prou* or *proe*, associated with the Spanish and occasional English form *parao* on the one hand, and perhaps on the other hand with the different word *prou*, Spanish *proa* (L. *prora*), the bow of a vessel, arose the English form *proa*, which has been the accidentally "preferd" form in nineteenth-century dictionaries.

*Próa*, s. (Malay.) Boat of the Indian archipelago and parts of the Pacific; the most characteristic being that of the Marianne Islands, of which the lee-side is straight or longitudinal, while the windward is furnished with a sort of outrigging, which serves as a balance or a float.

1882 LATHAM.

Most travelers in the Eastern seas, and all precise writers, of the present century, use the precise Malay form *prau*, some with still greater precision *prahu*. *Prao* is also found.

The Chinese also have many brigs, besides their peculiar description of vessels called junks, as well as native-built *práhus*.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:203.

No *práhu* or vessel was to carry any greater quantity of gunpowder and shot....

1817 *Id.*, 1:218.

The large trading *praos* of the Macassars and Bugis, called *pade-wakan*....

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 3:427.

The *prahus* of the two rivers met at a given point.... The combined fleet is moderately stated at 201 *prahus*.

1844 BROOKE, *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:364. (Also 1:152, etc.)

There were also a few square-rigged trading vessels, and twenty or thirty native *praus* of various sizes.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 162.

... I could really do so now, had I but courage to trust myself for a thousand miles' voyage in a Bugis *prau*, and for six or seven months among lawless traders and ferocious savages.

1869 *Id.*, p. 309.

Large Palembang *praus*, bright in scarlet or blue decorations, began to be met in little fleets, being laboriously poled up stream close under the banks out of the current.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 256.

If the women are not thus employed they are away by *prahu*, accompanied by some of the younger men, to fetch the necessary stores from their gardens.

1885 *Id.*, p. 314.

See also 1855 WILSON, *Gloss. of judicial and revenue terms*, p. 425 ; 1869 BICKMORE, p. 249 ; 1875 THOMSON, p. 54, etc.

**Rattan**, a well-known East Indian palm, of the genus *Calamus* and allied genera ; also, and usually, the 'canes' or strips made from the stem of the palm, used for innumerable purposes.

The word is also speld *ratan*. The spelling *rattan* is more common, and is preferred perhaps as more exactly intimating the clear pronunciation of the first vowel—*ră''-tăn'* or *răt-tăn'*, not *ra-tăn'*.

The accentuation appears to be due to the French. Other forms in English have been *rattoon* (implying an earlier form in French or English, *\*raton*), a word now differentiated ; also *rotan*, *rotang*, *rottang*. *Rotan* represents precisely the Malay form ; *rotang*, *rottang* follow the French *rotang*. The Dutch, Danish, and Swedish forms are *rotting*, apparently after the French *rotin* (which may be from the English *rotan*). The Spanish form is *rota*. It appears in an obsolete English reflex, *rota*.

The Malay form is روتن *rōtan*, Batak *hotang*, Javanese *rotan*, Kawi *latung*, Macassar *raukang*, Amboina *lotan*. It is explained as a contraction of *\*rautan*, 'that which is pared and trimmed,' from *rāut*, Macassar *rāuk*, Bugis *dāu*, 'pare, trim with a knife.' The allusion is to the prepared form in which the rattan is used. The English word *strip*, 'a slender prepared piece of wood,' has an analogous etymology. The mode of cutting and stripping is described by Crawfurd, *Hist.* (1820), 3:423. See also quotations from Klinkert (1893) and Matthes (1859), below.

روتن *rōtan* the rattan cane, *calamus rotang*, L. [Etc.]

1812 MARSDEN, p. 152.

**Rotan**. The rattan, *Calamus rotang*. The root is probably the verb *ra wut*, "to pare and trim," and the meaning, therefore, is, "the object pared and trimmed." In the Hortus Bogoriensis seven species of the rattan are described, with five that are doubtful.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 154.

روتان rotan, rotting, rottingriet (voor raoetan, zie raoet. Mak. *raoekang*. Bat. *hotang*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 124.

روتان rōtan, le rotang, le rotin. Les malais en connaissent un grand nombre de variétés.... Jav. . . . *rotan*. Bat. . . . *hotang*. Mak. . . . *raukang*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:441.

روتان rōtan (samentrekking van raoetan van raoet; even zoo in 't mak. *raoekang* van *raoeq*. T.), naam eener rietsoort, die wij gew. rotting noemen—calamus rotang. merōtan, rotting inzamelen, rotting snijden, in dien zin. 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:189.

روتان rotan, van raoet-an, zie raoet, rotting, rottingriet; soorten zijn [etc., etc.]. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 342.

راوت raoet; mēraoet, met een klein mes, pisau raoet, iets bewerken, de ruwe kanten afsnijden, iets besnijden; hiervan is afgeleid rotan, eigenl. raoetan, dat wat op die wijze besneden wordt of is; mēraoet-raih, de rotan besnijden door ze naar zich toe te halen tusschen twee scherpe messen door. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 321.

Also in 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 179; 1869 KLINKERT, p. 122; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:93; 1895 MAYER, p. 214.

. . . [*rotan*] le rotin : canne, bâton.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 109.

. . . [*latung*] Kw. [Kawi] rotang. 1870 *Id.*, p. 321.

. . . . . 3. *rāoe*, eene rotting afschrappen, of afschaven, door die gedurig langs het lemmet van een groot mes, welks scherpe zijde geheel van onderen is, heen te halen. Boeg. *dāoe*, idem . . . *Raoekang*, rotting die op bovengemelde wijze afgeschrapt is; bindrotting. *Raoekang-rōmang*, soort van bindrotting....

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 466.

The Malays call it Rotan.... The Javanese call it *Pānjalin*, the Sundas *Kwoe*, the Bugis *Raokang* and the people of Ternati *Uri*.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of Indian Archipelago*, 1:446.

Bugis *raokang*, Macassar *raokang*. 1820 *Id.*, 2:159.

*Lotan*, rotting, ook rottingplant. (T. R.)

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst.... Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 302.

In the earliest English mention, the form is *rota*, representing the Spanish *rota* for \**rotan*. It occurs in a translation from the Dutch :

There is another sorte of the same réeds which they call *Rota* : these are thinne like twiggos of Willow for baskets.

1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, *Discours of voyages* (Hakluyt soc. 1885), 1:97.

The normal form *rotan* hardly occurs in English except as a more or less obvious citation of the Malay word. *Rotang* occurs occasionally.

جرث jaránang and jarnang dragon's blood, a resinous drug procured from a species of *rotan* or rattan-cane. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 102.

In the forests there is a great profusion of woody lianas, *rotangs*, and *cissus* varieties. 1881 *Encyc. Brit.*, 13:602, art. JAVA.

The form *rattan*, less often *ratán*, has been in use since the 17th century.

He was....disrobed of his bravery, and being clad in rags was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with *rattans*.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT, *Travels* (1667), p. 90. (S. D.)

....the Materials Wood and Plaister, beautified without with folding Windows, made of Wood and latticed with *Rattans*....

1698 FRYER, *New account of East India*, p. 27. (Y.)

*Ratán*, n. f. An Indian cane.

1755 JOHNSON.

The *Rattan* (*Calamus Rotang*, L.) may be considered as one of the most useful of the indigenous plants of the Indian islands.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of Indian Archipelago*, 1:445.

Among the more characteristic forms of this flora are the *rattans*—climbing palms of the genus *Calamus*, and a great variety of tall as well as stemless palms.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 107. [See also p. 205.]

The chief feature of this forest was the abundance of *rattan* palms, hanging from the trees, and turning and twisting about on the ground, often in inextricable confusion. 1869 *Id.*, p. 206.

**Rotan, Rotang.** See RATTAN.

**Sapi**, the Malayan ox. Malay سائي sâpi, 'ox, bull, cow, cattle, especially wild cattle.'

*Sapi* is found also as *sampi* (from Balinese): Lampong *sapi*, Javanese and Sundanese *sapi*, Balinese *sampi*, Dayak *sapi*, Bugis *sapi* and *chapi*, Macassar *chapi*, Bareë *chapi*, *japi*.

*Sapi*. *Taurus*, vel *vacca*.

1631 HAEX, p. 40.

سائي sâpi, سفي sapi, and سفي sampi, cattle, kine, oxen; beef.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 158.

*Sapi* سائي wild cattle.

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:99.

*Sampi* (of *Sapi*), rund, koe....

1895 MAYER, p. 218.

*Sapi* also in 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 161; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 127; 1869 KLINKERT, p. 126; 1875 FAVRE, 2:602; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:280.

*Sapi*, I. (Ab[oengsch], v. H.), rund.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 100.

*Sapi*, L. koe, os.

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Jav. en Nederd. woordenboek*, p. 547.

*Sapi*, a cow, a bull. The cow kind. Bos taurus. *Nyo-o sapi*, to keep cows. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 428.

*Sampi*, L. (*bantèng* H.) runderier; runderen; — *loewâ* eene koe; *ma-sampi-sampijan* een kinderspel.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balinesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 137.

Bull or cow . . . Madurese — *Madura sâpe*, *Súmenap sapi*.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 2: App. 88.

*Sapi*, Kuh, Ochse; (sind in Borneo nicht heimisch).

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 510.

. . . *tjâpi*, bep. *tyapiya*, rund, os, koe. Sund., Mal. en Jav. *sâpi*, id.

— *And-tjâpi*, kalf.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 385.

. . . *sâpi*, Sund., Mal. en Jav. = *tjâpi*, rund...

1859 *Id.*, p. 554.

Cow . . . *Sapi sapi*, lûmbu.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. of the Eng., Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 22.

*Diâpi* of *tjâpi*, koe. NB. Mak. Bug. *Japi*, Mal. Jav. Sund. *sapi*.

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal*, p. 18.

The English use of *sapi* is limited. It is better known in *sapi-utan*, as enterd below.

The leather is made by the natives from hides of the *sapi*, or cattle of Madura, the only kind seen here in Surabaya.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 60.

The coffee-tree is raised on this island, but the land is best adapted for pasturage of the *sapi*, which is similar in its habits to our own neat-cattle.

1869 *Id.*, p. 72.

The canes are cut in the field and bound into bundles, each containing twenty-five. They are then hauled to the factory in clumsy, two-wheeled carts called *pedatis*, with a yoke of *sapis*.

1869 *Id.*, p. 68.

(Also p. 246; picture opp. p. 68.)

**Sapi-utan**, the wild ox of Celebes and of some adjacent islands.

Malay سافي اوتن *sāpī ūtan*, 'ox, of the woods,' 'wild ox'; سافي *sāpī*, 'ox, bull, cow, cattle, especially wild cattle' (see *SAPI*); اوتن *ūtan*, 'woods, forest, wilderness'; the same element as that seen in *ORANG-UTAN*, q. v.

*Sapi ūtan*, 'wild cattle,' appears to be no technical name, but merely a general appellation among the Malays of the regions where the animals are found. It is noteworthy that the name *sāpī ūtan* is not given in any of the Malay dictionaries named in my list.

I inquired about skulls, and soon obtained . . . a fine one of the rare and curious "*Sapi-utan*" (*Anoa depressicornis*): Of this animal I had seen two living specimens at Menado, and was surprised at their great

resemblance to small cattle, or still more to the Eland of South Africa. Their Malay name signifies "forest ox," and they differ from very small high-bred oxen principally by the low-hanging dewlap, and straight pointed horns which slope back over the neck.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 202.

On the way they caught a young *Sapi-utan* and five wild pigs. Of the former I preserved the head. This animal is entirely confined to the remote mountain forests of Celebes and one or two adjacent islands, which form part of the same group. In the adults the head is black, with a white mark over each eye, one on each cheek, and another on the throat. The horns are very smooth and sharp when young, but become thicker and ridged at the bottom with age. Most naturalists consider this curious animal to be a small ox, but from the character of the horns, the fine coat of hair and the descending dewlap, it seemed closely to approach the antelopes.

1869 *Id.*, p. 202. (Also p. 211.)

There dwells the *sapi utung* or "wild ox," probably not indigenous, but descended from the tame *sapi* introduced from Java and Madura.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 325.

All the natives assert that this monster sometimes attacks the wild ox, *sapi-utang*, though none of them have ever seen such a dreadful combat.

1869 *Id.*, p. 333-4.

**Siamang**, a Malayan ape, *Hylobates syndactylus*. French *siamang*, New Latin *siamanga*; from Malay **سيامانغ** *sīāmang*, *siyāmang*; Achinese *siambang*, Lampong *samang*.

**سيامغ** *sīāmang*, a species of black monkey, with long arms, the gibbon of Buffon.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 195.

**Siyamang**. Name of a species of monkey. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 174.

**سيامغ** *siyamang*, soort van aap, *hylobates syndactylus*.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 147.

**سيامغ** *siyamang*, soort van grooten aap met langen staart. Ook:

eene soort van plant.

1869 KLINKERT, p. 154.

**Siāmang** **سيامغ** a baboon. In Pêrak there is a legend which tells of a battle between the Siāmang and the Unka, the result being that the former species are only found on the left bank of the river and the latter only on the right. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:104. *Siyá'mañ* (a species of monkey).

1895 FOKKER, *Malay phonetics*, p. 79.

Also in 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 230; 1875 FAVRE, 2:619; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:311; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 471.

**سيامبغ** *siambang*, een soort van langarmigen aap.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 164.

*Samang* (ook Ab[oengsch], v. H.), de *siyamang*.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 100.

The siamang has in recent years obtained his due share of English notice.

A very curious ape, the *Siamang*, was also rather abundant, but it is much less bold than the monkeys, keeping to the virgin forests and avoiding villages. This species is allied to the little long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates*, but is considerably larger, and differs from them by having the two first fingers of the feet united together, nearly to the end, whence its Latin name, *Siamanga syndactyla*.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 103. [An other ex. p. 103.]

One well-marked species, the largest of the genus, is the *siamang* (*Hylobates syndactylus*) of Sumatra, which is remarkable as being the ape with the best developed chin and widest breast-bone. It has also the second and third toes united by skin down to the last joint of each.

1878 *Encyc. Brit.*, 2: 150.

An untamed *siamang* which lives on the roof, but has mustered up courage to-day to come down into the verandah, has jumped like a demon on the retriever's back, and, riding astride, is beating him with a ruler.

1883 BIRD, *Golden Chersonese*, p. 309.

Every now and then a curve of the road brought me on a colony of *Siamang* apes (*Siamanga syndactyla*), some of them hanging by one arm to a dead branch of a high-fruited tree with eighty unobstructed feet between them and the ground, making the woods resound with their loud barking howls.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 129.

The *Siamang* comes next in size to the Orang-utan, which is the largest of the great apes living in this part of the world, and which is found elsewhere only in the Malacca peninsula, the Orang-utan being confined to Sumatra and Borneo.

1885 *Id.*, p. 129.

The *Siamang* is a very powerful animal when full grown, and has long jet-black glancing hair. In height it stands little over three feet three or four inches, but the stretch of its arms across the chest measures no less than five feet five to six inches, endowing it with a great power of rapid progression among the branches of the trees. Its singular cry is produced by its inflating, through a valve from the windpipe, a large sac extending to its lips and cheeks, situated below the skin of the throat, then suddenly expelling the enclosed air in greater or less jets, so as to produce the singular modulations of its voice.

1885 *Id.*, p. 129. (Also p. 226.)

**Sumpit**, a blowpipe, the same as **SUMPITAN**, q. v.; also one of the darts or small arrows discharged from the blowpipe.

The regular Malay term for the Malay blowpipe, and the one by which it is chiefly known in English, is *sumpitan*, as given below; but *sumpit* also occurs in the same sense. In Achinese it is *sumpit* or *setumpit*. In Borneo and Celebes *sumpit*, with many variations, is the prevalent name. It is explained as 'a

narrow thing,' from the Malay سبقت sumpit, sempit, 'narrow,' which answers to Javanese *supit*, Dayak *sipit*, Malagasi *sumpitra*, 'narrow.'

Sompit. Siphon.

1831 HAEX, p. 43.

سبقت sompit eene fpuit. Sompit-kan fpuiten.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 215.

سبقت soempit, blaaspijp; menjoempit (ken, T.), blazen kogeltjes of pijltjes doer eene pijp naar iets.

1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:280.

سومقيت soempit of sêtoempit, blaasroer.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 159.

*Sipet*, ein Blasrohr (eine Waffe der Dajacken, wodurch sie vergiftete Pfeile schiessen; gewöhnlich ist oben noch eine Lanzenspitze daran); das in einem Strahle aussprützen.... *Simpet* (transitiv oder intransitiv), *manjipet*, *hasipet* dengan (nur transitiv), durch ein, mit einem Blasrohr schiessen.... *Sampetan*, das durch ein Blasrohr schiessen. *Manjam-petan*, durch ein Blasrohr schiessen.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 530.

Sumpitan, or blowpipe for arrows, Dayak *sipôt*.

1861 CHALMERS, *Vocab. of Eng. and Sarawak Dyaks* (in Roth, *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*, 1896, 2: App. p. 152).

Sea Dyak *sumpit*, *nyumpit*, a blow-pipe, to shoot with the blow-pipe.

1896 ROTH, *Sea Dyak, Malay and Eng. vocab. (ib., 2: App. p. 37)*.

Blow-pipe, Iranun *sumpit*.... Bulud Opie *saput*.... Kian Dyaks *umput*, Punan Dyaks *upit*, Melano Dyaks *niput*, Bakutan Dyaks *upit*, Land Dyaks *sipot*, Balau Dyaks, *sumpit*.

1896 SWETTENHAM, *Vocabularies (ib., 2: App. p. 159)*.

Malay sumpitan blow-tube, Kanowit *seput*, Kyan *humput*, Bintulu *sepot*, Punan *upit*.

1896 Low, *Vocabularies (ib., 2: App. p. 86)*.

... 6" sappoe, bep. *sappoe*, blaasroer, Boegin. idem. Mal. soempietan, idem.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 555.

*Sopu*, blaasroer; *ana sopu*, de pijltjes. Mak. *sappu*, Bug. *sëppu*, Bent. *supu*, Sang. *sëpu*, Dano, Bul. *sëput*, Tag. *sumpit*, Bis. *songpit*. Vgl. de Jav. afleidingen van den stam *pët*, *pit*, *put*, *pot*.

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal*, p. 65.

Crawfurd givs a verb *sumpit*, but this is rather the "root" of the actual verb *meniumpit*.

Sumpit. To discharge anything from the mouth by a forcible expiration, to perflate. 1852 CRAWFURD, *Malay and Eng. dict.*, p. 176.

*Sumpit*, to blow small arrows, headed with a bit of cotton, through a hollow bambu cane, with which to kill birds.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 463.

The boring of a *sumpit* by a skilful hand is performed in a day. The instrument used is a cold iron rod, one end of which is chisel-pointed and the other round.

1849 BURNS, *Jour. Ind. arch.*, 3:142 (in Roth, *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo* (1896), 2:185).



In "Sarawak" (p. 330) Sir Hugh Low was, I think, the first traveller to call attention to the fact that the little iron hook fastened at the outlet end of the *sumpit* is a "sight." 1896 ROTH, *ib.*, 2:184.

*Sumpit* in the sense of 'dart' or 'arrow,' appears to be a mistake made, or followd, by Captain Mundy in the quotations given. The Malay سُمِيت *sumpit* does not mean 'dart' or 'arrow.'

Every Dyak house, of large dimensions, is a fortress in itself.... The inhabitants blew showers of *sumpits* into our boats as they passed, wounding several men.... To spare their houses after they had attacked us with their poisoned darts, would have been construed by them to a fear of landing amongst them. 1846 MUNDY, *Journal*, in *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 2:226.

Several of our men were wounded by the *sumpits*; however, the arrows, on being drawn out, left a very small incision, which a kind messmate instantly sucked, and the poison (a black substance made from the upas tree) was extracted. These arrows are nine inches long, of tough wood, not thicker than moderate sized wire, very neatly made, and generally barbed with sharpened fish bones. At twenty yards' distance, the barb meeting the bare skin, would bury half the arrow in the flesh, but would not penetrate cloth at the distance of forty yards; the extreme range may be eighty or ninety yards.... The quiver for these arrows is really curious, beautifully made from the large bamboo, and besides the darts usually contain[s] a variety of amulets or charms in the shape of pebbles, bones, and odd pieces of wood, with the skins of monkeys. 1846 *Id.*, 2:226-7.

*Sumpitan*, a naïve engin of war, being a long pipe or tube from which arrows ar blown by the breath; a kind of savage pea-shooter, with arrows for peas.

Also, in the first recorded example, *sempitan*; Dutch *soempitan*; from Malay سُمِيتَن *sumpitan*, Sundanese *sumpitan*, a pipe (as described), properly 'a narrow thing,' from سُمِيت *sumpit*, 'narrow, strait'; see *SUMPIT*.

سُمِيتَن *sumpitan* a long narrow tube, through which the natives of several of the eastern islands blow a kind of arrow, which is sometimes poisoned. مُمِيت *menumpit* to shoot through such a tube. Pergilah iya menumpit būrong he went out to shoot birds.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 183.

سُمِيت *sompit* eene fpuut. Sompit-kan fpuuten. Sompit-an een blaaspijp, lange en naauwe pijp waardoor men pijltjes of erwten blaast om menfchen of dieren te wonden of te dooden; de pijltjes

welke de inlanders van fommige eilanden door zoodanige pijpen blazen zijn veelal vergiftigd en veroorzaken gevaarlijke wonden. Men jom-pit door middel van zoodanige pijp fchieten....

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 215.

Sumpitan. A pipe or tube for discharging missiles by blowing with the mouth.

1852 CRAWFURD, *Malay and Eng. dict.*, p. 176.

سُمِطِيت sěmpit, naauw, eng. . . Sěmpitan, lang roer met een naauw gat om pijlen door te blazen. Měnjěmpit, een soempitan gebruiken...(Jav. *soepit*, id. Daj. *sipet*, blaasroer).

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 140.

سُمِطِيت sumpit étroit, circonscrit, renfermé . . . سُمِطِيتِتي sum-pitan, tuyau long et étroit, sarbacane.

1875 FAVRE, 2: 729.

Soempitan, blaasroer, blaaspijp, lett. het nauwachtige; mēn-joempit, iets met een blaasroer schieten, b. v. een vogel.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 395.

*Sumpitan*, the instrument used for blowing arrows. A blow-pipe. This instrument was formerly used extensive[ly] in ancient Java, as it now even [even now] exists, in common use, among the rude inhabitants of Borneo and Celebes. In Java it is, now a days, only a child's plaything.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 463.

Blow-pipe....Dusun *soputan*....Sulus *sumpitan*....

1896 SWETTENHAM, *Vocabularies* (in Roth, *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*, 2: App. p. 159).

The sumpitan is described and pictured, and quotations are given, in the extensiv work of Mr. H. Ling Roth last cited, (2: 184-188). The poisons used and their sources are also described (2: 188-201).

The English quotations for *sumpitan* begin with Herbert (1638).

And (in Makasser) which is no lesse infernall, the men use long canes or trunks (cald *Sempitans*), out of which they can (and use it) blow a little pricking quill, which if it draw the lest drop of blood from any part of the body, it makes him (though the strongest man living) die immediately; some venoms operate in an houre, others in a moment, the veynes and body (by the virulence of the poyson) corrupting and rotting presently, to any man's terrour and amazement, and feare to live where such abominations predominate.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT, *Travels*, p. 329. (Y. p. 729.)

This tribe of Kayans is moreover described as being much more expert with the *sumpitan* than other Dyaks; their usual mode of warfare being rather to lie in wait for their enemy in the jungle, or to track him through the bush. To the *sumpitan* a spear is attached. The arrows are contained in a bamboo case hung at their side, and at the bottom of this quiver is the poison of the upas. The arrow is a thin piece of wood, sharp-pointed, and inserted in a socket, made of the pith of a tree, which fits the tube of the blow-pipe. They carry a

small calabash for these arrow-heads, and on going into action prepare a sufficient number, and fresh dip the points in the poison, as its deadly influence does not continue long. When they face an enemy, the box at the side is open; and, whether advancing or retreating, they fire the poisoned missiles with great rapidity and precision: some hold four spare arrows between the fingers of the hand which grasps the *sumpitan*, whilst others take their side-case.

1841 BROOKE, *Journal*, in *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:260-1.

In advancing, the *sumpitan* is carried at the mouth and elevated, and they will discharge at least five arrows to one compared with a musket. Beyond a distance of twenty yards they do not shoot with certainty from the lightness of the arrow, but I have frequently seen them practice at the above-named range, and they usually struck near the centre of the crown, none of the arrows being more than an inch or two from each other. On a calm day, the utmost range may be a hundred yards. The poison is considered deadly by the Kayans, but the Malays do not agree in this belief. My own impression is that the consequences resulting from a wound are greatly exaggerated, though if the poison be fresh, death may occasionally ensue; but decidedly, when it has been exposed for any time to the air it loses its virulence.

1841 *Id.*, 1:261.

All the tribes who use the *sumpitan*, from their peculiar mode of fighting, and the dread of the weapon, are called Nata Hutan, or "Wood devils." Besides the *sumpitan* they also wear the "Ilang," or sword....

1841 *Id.*, 1:262. (Also, 1:164.)

In the work cited, opposit p. 261, there is a picture of a "Dyak blowing the *sumpitan*." His cheeks are puffed out and his hair streams in the wind. Two heads hang from his girdle.

The length of the longest *sumpitan* I saw was between seven and eight feet, and much resembled the cherry-stick pipes of Turkey. The beauty and straightness of the bore is remarkable, and in order to give the greatest velocity to the arrow, the head of it is made to fit exactly to the size of the tube, and is formed of a sort of pith, or of very soft wood.

1846 MUNDY, *Journal*, in *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 2:227.

It was at one of the positions, where the Dyaks were assembled in force, that a volley of musketry passing over our heads, and striking the water beyond our oars, showed us we were in the neighborhood of more dangerous weapons than the native *sumpitan*. 1846 *Id.*, 2:228.

Their [the Samangs'] weapon is the *sumpitan*, a blow-gun, from which poisoned arrows are expelled.

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 16.

*Sumpitan* is referred to by Yule (p. 726), but it is not entered. It is in the S. D.

**Swallow**, the sea-slug, called also tripang, bêche de mer, holothurion.

The word is written also *swalloe*. It represents the Malay سوال *suwāla*, سولا *suwālā*, according to Crawfurd a Bugis word; Lampong *suwala*, Sundanese *sawala*.

As the swallow is the sea-slug, we might reasonably look to see it in a true marine form *\*sea-swallow*; and Roorda van Eysinga (1825) actually produces this queer fowl, in the Dutch form *zeezwaluw*, 'sea-swallow,' a bird of a very different feather from the bird of the air so cald.

سوال *suālā* the sea-slug, swalloe, tripan, holothurion.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 189.

سوال *soewāla*, zeezwaluw, tripan.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 222.

Su wala (Bu). The swalloe, tripan, or sea-slug, *Holothurion*.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 178.

سوال *soewala*, eene soort van tripan. (Volg. C. Boeg.)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 143.

سوال *suwāla*, sorte de tripan. v. تریفغ *tripang*.

1875 FAVRE, 2:641.

سوال *soewālā*, men[angkabausch]: *tēripang* (soend. *sawala*).  
(T.) 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:297.

*Soewala tripan*.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 110.

*Sawala*, the sea-slug or tripan of commerce, when alive in the sea. When dried for market, it is called *Tripang*. *Holothurion*.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 434.

I have been told by several Buggesses that they sail in their Paduakans to the northern parts of New Holland . . . to gather *Swallow* (*Biche de Mer*), which they sell to the annual China junk at Macassar.

1783 FORREST, *Voyage to Mergui*, p. 83. (Y.)

*Swalloe*.

1812 MARSDEN [see above].

*Swalloe*.

1852 CRAWFURD [see above].

*Swallow, Swalloe*. The old trade-name of the sea-slug, or *Tripang*, q. v. It is a corruption of the Bugi (Makassar) name of the creature *Suwālā* (see Crawfurd's Malay Dict.). 1886 YULE and BURNELL, p. 671.

**Tokay**, a name not often seen in English books, for the Malayan gecko. It is in fact at the last analysis the same as *gecko*, both names being different attempts to imitate the lizard's peculiar cry. See **GECKO**.

*Tokay* is an English spelling of the Malay توكي *tōkē*, also written توكك *tōkek*, and تكك *tēkek*, with the final *k* often silent (compare under **ABADA**); Javanese *tēkek*, in Sunda *toké*, Bali *tuké*, Bugis and Macassar *toké*. This name is an imitativ variant of توكي *gōkē*, which is a variant of ثيكك *gēkoḳ*, \*ثيكو *gēkō*, *gekko*, whence the English *gecko*. See vol. xvii. p. 140.

توكي tōkē and توكى tōkek, a large and noisy species of lizard.

(Vid. توكي gokē.)

1812 MARSDEN, p. 90.

توكي tokej een groote en geluidgevende haagdis (volgens zijn ftem, gekko genaamd).

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 95.

Tâkek (J). The *tokay*, or noisy house lizard. [\*Tōkek not entered.]

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 186.

توكي tokei, soort van groote hagedis, gekko. (Jav. tèkek. Mak.

Boeg. tokè.)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 76.

توكي tōké, le lézard, le gekko. On trouve aussi توكى tōkek, and تكي tokē. Jav. . . . tekek. Sund. . . . toké. Mak. et Bugis . . . toké.

1875 FAVRE, 1:685.

توكك tōkek.... II. naam eener soort van hagedis, wonende in huizen en op boomen, waar zij van tijd tot tijd en schel geluid laat hooren; z. tēkek.

1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:424.

تكك tēkek, naam eener groote soort van hagedis....

1877 Id., 1:380.

Tokek (of Tēkek), gekko, groote soort hagedis.

1895 MAYER, p. 268.

Tóke, a large house-lizard making this sound.

1895 FOKKER, *Malay phonetics*, p. 94.

Těčk, A. gekko.

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 598.

. . . [tēkek], nom d'un gros lézard.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 201.

*Toké*, a large description of house lizard, called in Malay *Géko*. Both words being taken from the peculiar loud cry of the animal. A large one is six inches long in body with a tail of five inches more. The animal is nearly five inches in circumference round the belly, bites hard, and is speckled with various colours. It walks and runs along the ceiling of a room as easy as on a flat table, the paws being peculiarly formed for that purpose.

1852 RIGG, *Dict. of Sunda lang.*, p. 501.

*Toeké*, 1. een soort van groote hagedis; 2. ben. van een soort van varen.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balinesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 97.

. . . tōké, bep. tōkeka, soort van groote hagedis, gekko. Boeg. idem, Mal. tōkej, Jav. tèkek.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 269.

Of the English form *tokay* I find but few examples. Even *gecko*, it will have been seen, seldom occurs in English use with reference to the Malayan lizards.

Goke. A name for the *tokay*, or noisy lizard; v. Tākeh.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 51.

Among these trees I was surprised to hear the noise, or more properly, words, "*Tokay! Tokay!*" and my servant at once explained that that was the way a kind of lizard "talked" in his land. So snugly do these animals hide away among the green leaves that it was several days before I could satisfy myself that I had secured a specimen of this speaking quadruped.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 37.

**Trassi**, a condiment in general use in Java and surrounding regions. It consists of prawns or shrimps, and small fish, and other things, associated without regard to race, color, or previous condition, pickled, dried, crusht, prest, or otherwise prepared, and allowd to become mellow; making a composition of great strength and olfactory efficacy. It is the Javanese equivalent of the Malay *balāchan*. See *BALACHAN*.

It is common in Malay, *تراسي* *trāsi*, *tērāsi*, from Javanese *trasi*.

*Trasi* (Jav.). A condiment of bruised and pickled prawns and other small fish, the *blachan* of the Malays. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 195.

\* *تراس* *terāsi*, batav. (jav., T.) = *bēlātjan*.

1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:349.

*تراسي* *tērasi*, Jav. e. s. v. *vischgelei*, = *bēlātjan*, zie ald.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 168.

*Tērasi*, fijne garnalen of visch fijngestampt en daarna gedroogd, toespijs bij de rijsttafel voornaamelijk in Sambél gebruikt.

1895 MAYER, p. 250.

The following ar from Javanese dictionaries :

*Trasi*, gestoten, vermalen garnalen of andere visch met zout vermengd. *Tras bloero*, roode trasi, zeer liefkoosde kost van de javanrn [sic]. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch....woordenboek*, p. 635.

... [*trasi*] N. . . . [*trahos*] K. espèce de poisson de mer, préparé avec des épices et pilé très-menu, pour être servi avec le riz.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 197.

Raffles describes the process of manufacture of this strong meat as mildly as if he wer speaking of cheese :

*Trási* or *blāchang* is prepared in many situations along the northern coast, but is mostly required for the consumption of the interior. It is prepared from prawns or shrimps, and extensive fisheries for the purpose are established in many parts of the coast. The shrimps being taken are strewed with salt, and exposed to the sun till dry; they are then pounded in wooden mortars, dressed, and formed into masses resembling large cheeses; in this state they constitute an article of trade, and are distributed through the country. The putrescent fluid

remaining after the expression strongly impregnated with the odour of the shrimps, is evaporated to the consistence of a jelly, and affords a favourite sauce called *pétis*. An inferior kind of *trási* is prepared from small fish, and, when made into the form of small balls, is called *blénjek*. *Trási blúro* is of a reddish colour, and much esteemed at the native capitals. 1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:98, 99.

A vile odour which permeates the whole air within a wide area of the market-place, is apt to be attributed to these piles of fish; but it really proceeds from another compound sold in round black balls, called *trassi*.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 60. [Java.]

The author goes on to tell his personal experience with *trassi* (p. 60, 61).

**Trepang.** See TRIPANG.

**Tripang**, the sea slug, cald also SWALLOW, q. v., and *bêche de mer*.

Also speld *trepang* and *tripan*; French *tripan*, Dutch and German *tripang*; from Malay **تريڤڠ** *tripang*, *tërìpang*.

Sundanese *tripang*, Macassar *taripang*, Bugis *taripang*. It is collected chiefly for Chinese consumption.

Tripang is not in Marsden 1812, nor in Roorda van Eysinga 1825.

Tripang. The bech de mer, Holothurion; v. Suwala.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 195.

**تريڤڠ** *tripang tripang*, holothuria edulis. (Mak. Boeg. *id.*)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 62.

**تريڤڠ** *tripang*, *tripan* (holothuria edulis), dont on fait une grand consommation en Chine. Sund. . . *tripang*. Mak. et Bugis. . . *taripang*.

1875 FAVRE, 1:805.

**تريڤڠ** *tërìpang* of *gāmat*, zeeëchel, zeeworm -- holothurion.

Komt gedroogd in den handel en wordt, inz. door de Chineezzen, als eene lekkernij gegeten; soorten: t. *bōto* keling, kleine soort: t. *kōlong*, groote soort, in diep water, waarvan de naam.

1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:357.

Also in 1878 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, ed. Grashuis, p. 832; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 172.

*Tripang*, Holothurion, a black sea-slug, collected and dried for the China market; called also *Sawala*, when alive in the sea.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 503.

. . . *taripang*, *tripang*, soort van visch. Boeg. *idem*. Van dezen visch vindt men onderscheidene soorten. De voornaamste heeten aldus.... [20 sorts ar named.]

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 336.

The earliest English uses show *tripan*, *trepang*; but *tripang* is the correct form.

سوالا *suālā*, the sea-slug, swalloe, *tripan*, holothurion.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 189.

There are two kinds of *trepang*. 1814 FLINDERS, *Voy.*, 2: 231. (S. D.)

*Bich de mar* is well known to be a dried sea slug, used in the dishes of the Chinese: it is known among the Malayan Islands by the name of *tripang*, and collected on the shores of nearly all the islands of the Archipelago. It usually sells in China at from ten to fifty dollars per *pikul*, according to its quality, but being an article still more perishable than the birds'-nests, and very bulky and offensive, it seldom composes the cargoes of European vessels. 1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1: 208.

His name was Baderoon, and as he was unmarried and had been used to a roving life, having been several voyages to North Australia to catch *trepang* or "bêche de mer," I was in hopes of being able to keep him.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 165.

Pearls, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise-shell, find their way to Europe, while edible birds' nests and "*tripang*" or sea-slug are obtained by shiploads for the gastronomic enjoyment of the Chinese.

1869 *Id.*, p. 309.

Living in a trader's house everything is brought to me as well as to the rest—bundles of smoked *tripang*, or bêche de mer, looking like sausages which have been rolled in mud and then thrown up the chimney. 1869 *Id.*, p. 329. (Also BICKMORE, p. 101-2; FORBES, p. 299.)

**Ungka**, a tailless ape of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula.

The word is found also, in what English use it has, written *unka*, *ongka*, and, erroneously, as *unga*, *oungha*. The normalized English form *unka* is perhaps preferable.

The Malay term is اوڠكا *ūngkā*, اوڠك *ōngka*, more commonly written without the *wau*, انگكا *angkā*, angka, انگك *ongka*, ungka, انگكه *ungkah*. Favre enters an other form انگكو *engkū*, probably the same animal.

اوڠكا *ūngkā* or انگكا *angka*, a species of monkey described as having no tail, walking erect, and extremely swift.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 23.

انگكا *angkā* eene soort van apen. (zie oeng kâ).

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 13.

اوڠك *oengka* of *angka* zekere aap hebbende geen' staart, gaande regt op.

1825 *Id.*, p. 28.

Angka (Ben). Name of a species of monkey.

1852 CRAWFORD, p. 8.

اوڠك *oengka*, soort van aap, *hylobates agilis*.

1863 PLJNAPPEL, p. 20.



اڭڪا ongka, nom d'un singe sans queue (*hylobates agilis*).... On trouve ordinairement ce mot écrit اونغك *ōngka*. 1875 FAVRE, 1 : 51.

اڭڪه ungkah, nom d'une sorte de singes (Kl.). v. اڭڪ *ongka*. 1875 *Id.*, 1 : 52.

اڭڪو engku, sorte de singes, prob. pour اڭڪ *ongka*. 1875 *Id.*, 1 : 53.

اڭڪ ongka, naam eener soort van grijze apen, zonder staart en met zeer lange armen—*hylobates concolor*; *simia longimana*.

1877 WALL and TUUK, 1 : 56.

Ungka اونغكا a monkey—the “Wah-Wah.”

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2 : 125.

اڭڪ ongka, e. s. v. grijzen aap, zonder staart en met zeer lange armen, *hylobates concolor*. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 21.

In the following dictionary entry, the word is used in English context, in the Anglicized spelling *unka* :

Siāmang سيامغ a baboon. In Pêrak there is a legend which tells of a battle between the Siāmang and the *Unka*, the result being that the former species are only found on the left bank of the river and the latter only on the right. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2 : 105.

The black and white *unka*.

1883 *Encyc. Brit.*, 15 : 322.

Forbes uses the Dutch and French spelling *ongka*.

The Siamang and the *Ongka* (*Hyalobates variegatus*), an allied but smaller ape, are the most interesting of the Quadramana to be met with in this region, the Orang-utan not being found so far in the south.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 156.

Two recent English dictionaries identify the ungka with the siamang; but at home the ungka is a different being.

**Upas**, a vegetable poison famous for its supposed extraordinary qualities; also the tree supposed to produce this poison, the celebrated “bohon-upas” of rhetorical allusion. See BOHON-UPAS.

The facts and the fictions about upas the poison, and upas the poison-tree, more properly cald the *upas-tree* or the *bohon-upas*, appear in the citations below and in those under the word last mentioned.

The Malay word اوشس ūpas means simply ‘poison.’ It commonly refers to vegetable poisons, because such are more common. It is Javanese *hupas*, Sundanese *upas*, Balinese *hupas*, poison. In the Lampong language *upas* means ‘sickness.’

Oupas. Venenum, quo aliquid inungitur. Bisa virus inaquatum vt nihil appareat. Cris wrangan toxicum, cum certa specie virulentiae. 1631 HAEX, p. 32.

اوشس ūpas a milky juice extracted from certain vegetables, operating, when mixed with the blood, as a most deadly poison, concerning the effects of which many exaggerated stories have been related. (Vid. Hist. of Sumatra, ed. 3, p. 110.) Pūhn ūpas the poison-tree, arbor toxicaria Macassariensis, Thunb. Krīs ber-ūpas a poisoned weapon. Upas ber-ūlam rachūn vegetable mixed with mineral poison.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 24.

اوشس oepas, gif, vergif uit zekere planten, dat als doodelijk beschouwd wordt. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 28.

Upas (J). Poison, venom, bane.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 203.

اوشس oepas, vergiftig plantensap, plantaardig vergift: pohon —, vergiftboom, inzond. *antiaris toxicaria* en *strychnos tieute*. Běroe-pas. (Jav. — Mal. أيفغ ipoeh.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 20.

اوشس ūpas, suc vénéneux de certaines plantes, poison végétal. — فوهن pōhon ūpas, arbre dont le suc est un poison (*antiaris toxicaria* et aussi *strychnos tieute*).... Jav. et Sund. . . . upas.

1875 FAVRE, 1:31.

اوشس ōepas (=īpoh), naam van een' boom—arbor toxicaria Macassariensis—welks sap zeer vergiftig is en gebruikt wordt, om pijlen, inz. pijltjes voor blaasroeren te vergiftigen; het vergif zelf; planten-vergif in 't alg.; pijltjes met ōepas vergiftigd; — \*ō. bīdji, naam eener vergiftige plant—sophora. (R.) 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:145.

Ūpas اوشس, a milky juice extracted from the Īpoh tree.

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:126.

Also 1884 BADINGS, p. 307; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 61; 1895 MAYER, p. 180.

*Hoepas*, A. venijn, vergif, bijzonder uit het plantenrijk. *Kěnno hoepas*, door vergif aangetast. *Hoepas nēgoro bali mandhi*, het vergif van Bali is doodelijk. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 184.

. . . [*hupas*], poison, vénin. 1870 FAVRE, *Dict. jav.-français*, p. 43.

*Upas*, venom, poison. Any noxious juice either vegetal or animal. *Upas orai*, the poisonous spittle of a Snake. The secretory matter which is contained in its poison-bag.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 521.

*Hēpas* plantaardig vergif; giftig.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balinesesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 34.

'*Oepas*, ziekte. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Holl. woordenlijst*, p. 80.

The Malay name for "the poison-tree," or any poison-tree, is فوهن اوشس pōhun ūpas, pūhun ūpas, represented in English by BOHON UPAS. The names of two poison-trees, the

Javanese *anchar* (Malay also *انچر* *anchar*) and *chetik*, appear, occasionally, in English books. They are omitted from this paper.

The Sundanese name for the poison-tree is *bulo ongko* (Rigg, p. 70).

From the fabulous account of the poison-tree, the *bohon-upas*, given to the world a hundred years ago, a part of which is quoted in the article *BOHON-UPAS*, the word *upas* was taken into English use by Erasmus Darwin and others as the name of the tree.

Fierce in dread silence on the blasted heath  
Fell *Upas* sits, the Hydra Tree of death ;  
Lo ! from one root, the envenom'd soil below,  
A thousand vegetative serpents grow.

1789 DARWIN, *Loves of the plants* ; in *The botanic garden*, Part II. (Y.)

This boundless *upas*, this all-blasting tree.

1818 BYRON, *Childe Harold*, 4:126.

*Parbaya.*           Aye, I have heard  
Of this your cruel mercy ;—'tis to seek  
That tree of Java, which, for many a mile,  
Sheds pestilence ;—for, where the *Upas* grows,  
It blasts all vegetation with its own,  
And, from its desert confines, e'en those brutes  
That haunt the desert most shrink off and tremble.

1822 COLMAN, *The law of Java*, 1:2. (Y.)

The word first appears in an English dictionary in Worcester (1846).

Here and there [in Java], about 5000 feet, appeared purple violets (*V. alata*) increasing in abundance with the ascent through woods of magnolias and chestnuts, . . . on whose floor the dreaded *Upas* dropped its fruits. Beneath the shady canopy of this tall fig no native will, if he knows it, dare to rest, nor will he pass between its stem and the wind, so strong is his belief in its evil influence.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 112.

An account follows of a particular *upas*-tree "in the center of a tea-estate," and of the manner in which two Chinamen cut it down without suffering any harm.

*Upas*. This word is now, like Juggernaut, chiefly used in English as a customary metaphor, and to indicate some institution that the speaker wishes to condemn in a compendious manner. [The article continues at great length.] 1886 YULE and BURNELL, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 726.

*Upas* in its proper sense, 'a poison,' especially a vegetable poison, is also used in English books.

Of the plants of the Indian islands two at least afford a most subtle poison, either taken into the stomach or circulation, the Anchar and the Chetik. The word *Upas* in the Javanese, and some other languages of the western portion of the Archipelago, is not a specific term, but the common name for poison of any description whatever.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:467.

To produce the fullest effects, the *upas* poison, of either kind, must be recent and well preserved. 1820 *Id.*, 1:468.

The Chetik is a large creeping shrub.... It is the bark of the root of this plant which affords the *upas* or poison, which is an extract of nearly the consistence of syrup, obtained by boiling it with water.

1820 *Id.*, 1:468.

The proper English name of the tree, when not fully translated *poison-tree*, is *upas-tree*, which is a half-translation of what is also transfered bodily, though perverted, as *bohon-upas*.

From that accursed venom springs  
The *Upas Tree* of Death.

1800 SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, 9:200.

Such, unhappily for fiction, is the true account of the *upas tree*, the bark of which is used by the natives of the countries in which it grows as wearing apparel, and beneath the shade of which the husbandman may repose himself with as much security as under that of coco-palm or bamboo. Every thing we know of the true history of the *upas tree* proclaims the egregious mendacity of the man who propagated the fable respecting it, which has obtained currency in Europe, and the extraordinary credulity of those who listened to his extravagant fiction.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:471.

In Borneo, Celebes, and other places this or an other vegetable poison, and the tree which produces it, are known as *ايفه* *īpoh*, Batak *ipu*, Dayak *ipo*, Macassar *ipo*. Some identify this word with *اوش* *ūpas*. It is not impossible. The word *سيره* *sīrih* has a Jav. variant *suruh*, and the word *ماوس* *māwas* has a variant *ماو* *māwa* (see MIAS). But the similarity may be merely accidental. *Ipoh* has a history of its own, which I have had to omit.

**Wauwau**, an East Indian ape, the agile gibbon, *Hylobates agilis*.

The name is also spelt *wouwou*, *wowwow*, *wahwah*, and *wawah*. It should be pronounced with the right Roman sound of the diphthong, *wau-wau*, riming with *bow-wow*; but it is also, apparently, pronounced *wāwā*, riming with *haha*.

The animal is so cald from its note—*wau wau*. An other ape, the *kahau*, also gets its name from its “nativ wood-notes wild.”

See KAHAU. The English *bow-wow* is a similar imitativ term, applied to the utterance of the dog. Forbes speaks (p. 129) of the "loud *barking* howls" of the siamang, an ape of the same genus as the wauwau.

The Malay word is \**اواو*, wauwau, given by Tiedtke (1872) only in the Dutch spelling *wou-wou* beside *au-wau*. I find elsewhere in Malay only the other form *اواو* auwau. As an imitativ name it would be easily varied. The Javanese form is *wawa*. In Lampong it is *ūkau*.

The wauwau indeed has more than a note. It has notes. It sings the scale. One writer, quoted below, says it "is the only brute which may be said to sing." But there are other brutes which have been said to sing.

Dutch forms of the word are *wauwau*, *warwar*, *wouwouw*.

*اواو* auwau, a species of ape, or monkey, without a tail, described under the name of *wouwouw* in the Batav. Trans., vol. ii., p. 383.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 20.

*اواو* auwau, foort van aap *wauwau* genaamd.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 26.

*اواو* auwau, e. s. v. zwarten aap; ook Abd. schets wrdb. II opgegeven.

1869 KLINKERT, p. 17.

*اواو* auwāu, nom d'un singe noir.

1875 FAVRE, 1:21.

Maleisch *wou-wou*, *au-wou*, Sampitsch *kalawit*, Katingansch *kalawit-ngoewak*, soort van aap zonder staart.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katinganche taal*, p. 6.

... [*wawa*] et ... [*wongwa*] N. K. charbon ardent. — nom d'un singe sans queue.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 300.

An other form of the name is given by Crawford and Wall, the reduplicated *ūwa-ūwa*. Raffles gives it as a name for the orang-utan. In Achin a certain bird of the night is called *ūwak-ūwak* (1889 LANGEN, p. 18).

Orang utan, Malāyu *órang-útan*, *úwa-úwa*.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 2: App. 89.

*Uwa-uwa* (J. *wawa*). Name of an ape, *Hylobates luciscus*.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 204.

*اواو*.... II. *ōwā-2*, naam eener soort van apen—*Hylobates luciscus* of Horsfield—(C.); is jav. (T.).

1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:130.

An other variation of the name appears in the Lampong *ūkau* (Dutch spelling *oekaw*).

'*Oekaw*, de wawwaw (een apensoort).

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 80.

The following are instances of the word in English use:

The *wawah*, a kind of gibbon, several *Semnopithecus* (as the long-nosed ape [KAHAU] and the golden-black or chrysomelas), and the large-eyed *Stenops tardigradus* [kukang], are also worthy of mention.

1878 *Encyc. Brit.*, 4:57, art. BORNEO.

The apes are represented [in Java] by the *wou-wou* (*Hylobates leuciscus*) . . . and most general of all *Macacus cynomolgus*. The existence of bands of the *wou-wou* is only too distinctly proved in the second zone by the loud and cacophonous outcry from which their name is derived.

1818 *Encyc. Brit.*, 13:602, art. JAVA.

Ūngka اڤڠكا a monkey—the “Wah-Wah.”

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:125.

Mawa ماوا a tailless monkey of the kind known as “Wah-wah.”

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:63.

I can hardly write, for a little *wah-wah*, the most delightful of apes, is hanging with one long, lean arm round my throat, while with its disengaged hand it keeps taking my pen, dipping it in the ink, and scrawling over my letter. It is the most winsome of creatures.

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 297.

They seem frightfully jealous of the sweet little *wah-wah* Eblis.

1883 *Id.*, p. 310.

Another Sumatran species *H[ylobates] agilis*, the *Wou-Wou*, is the only brute which may be said to sing. Its full musical notes range by semi-tones through an octave, and in ascending and descending the scale these are taken perfectly.

1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:522.

Forbes describes the cry of the wauwau as a plaintive wail; and figures it as “woo-oo-ut, woo-ut, wut,” repeated.

In the early mornings here, I was at first constantly awakened by the loud plaintive wailings of a colony of *Wau-waus*, one of the Gibbons (*Hylobates leuciscus*) from the neighbouring forest, as they came down to the stream to drink. On first hearing their cry [read *cries*] one can scarcely believe that they do not proceed from a band of uproarious and shouting children. Their “Woo-oo-ūt—woo-ut—woo-oo-ūt—wut-wut-wut—wut-wut-wut,” always more wailing on a dull heavy morning previous to rain, was just such as one might expect from the sorrowful countenance that is characteristic of this group of the *Quadrumania*. They have a wonderfully human look in their eyes....

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 70 (Java).

The habits of the *Wau-wau* closely resemble those of the Siamang of Sumatra.

1885 *Id.*, p. 71.

Miss Bird mentions a monkey called “ouf,” which she believes to be the “agile gibbon,” that is, our wauwau. *Ouf* seems to represent the ordinary utterance of the animal, while *wau-wau* or *wawa* represents its cry.

The circle is completed by a handsome black monkey tied to a post, and an ape which they call an *ouf*, from the solitary monosyllable which it utters, but which I believe to be the "agile gibbon," a creature so delicate that it has never yet survived a voyage to England. [A description follows.] 1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 218.

Eblis condescends to notice me to-day, and occasionally sits on my shoulder murmuring "*ouf! ouf!*" the sweet sound which means all varieties of affection and happiness. They say *wah-wah* distinctly, and scream with rage like children, but have none of the meaningless chatter of monkeys. 1883 *Id.*, p. 332.

Eblis . . . shows the most exquisite devotion to his master, caresses him with his pretty baby hands, murmurs *ouf* in the tenderest of human tones, and sits on his shoulder or on his knee as he writes, looking up with a strange wistfulness in his eyes, as if he would like to express himself in something better than a monosyllable. 1883 *Id.*, p. 322.

Here the list of Malayan words in English chosen for statement in some detail comes to an end. Space has its limits. But I must not close without giving a list of all the principal Malayan words in English. Even this requires selection. I bar out words which, though found in English books, and entitled to be called "Malayan words in English," are sporadic, or special, or unimportant, or evidently have no future. In particular, words which occur only in systematic histories or descriptions of the Malay Archipelago such as Marsden's *History of Sumatra* (1783), Raffle's *History of Java* (1817), Crawford's *History of the Indian Archipelago* (1825), and his *Descriptive dictionary of the Indian Islands* (1856), and are unsupported by mention in English works of a more general nature, are excluded.

The following list, then, contains all the principal Malayan words in English, with the exclusions above said. I give first the English word in its best spelling, ignoring variations if not important; then a word or two of definition or identification, then the Malay word in Arabic characters, and finally the same in Roman characters, spaced. The English words are in Clarendon type. Variant forms and references are in small capitals. The words which have been explained in this paper are marked with a star.

#### LIST OF MALAYAN WORDS IN ENGLISH.

\***Abada**, a rhinoceros, بادق *bādaḡ*.

**Agar-agar**, a sea-weed, آثر *āgar-āgar*.

\***Ailantus**, a tree, Molucca \**ai lanit*, كايو لاغت \**kāyulaṅgit*.

**Alang-alang**, a grass, الغ *ālang-ālang*.

\***Amuck**, *amok*, etc., frenzied, a homicidal rage, امق *āmuk*, āmoḡ.

- Anchar**, a poison-tree, انچر *anchar*.  
**Ara**, a fig-tree, ارا *ārā*.  
**Atap**, thatch, اتف *ātap*.  
**\*Babirusa**, the deer-hog, روس بابي *bābirūsa*.  
**Baju**, a jacket, باجو *bāju*.  
**\*Balachan**, *balachong*, *blachang*, a condiment, بلاچن *ba-lāchan*.  
**Bangu**, a stork, باغو *bāngu*.  
**Bantam**, a dwarf fowl (so cald from Bantam), بنتن *Bantan* (a place-name).  
**\*Banteng**, wild ox, بنتغ *banteng*.  
**Battick**, spotted cloth, باتق *bātik*.  
**Batty**, same as **BATTICK**.  
**Beo**, a starling, بيو *bēo*.  
**Biawak**, a lizard, بياوق *biāwak*.  
**Binturong**, a quadruped, بنتورغ *bintūrong*.  
**BLACHAN**, *Blachang*—see **BALACHAN**.  
**\*Bohon upas**, a poison-tree, پوهن اوڤس *pōhon (pūhun) ūpas*.  
**\*Bruang**, the sun-bear, بروغ *brūwang, brūang*.  
**\*Bruh**, an ape, برو *brū, بروڤ bruk, brok*.  
**Caddy**, Eng. variant of **CATTY**.  
**CADJAN**—see **CAJAN**.  
**Cajan<sup>1</sup>**, *cadjan*, a mat, کاجن *kājang*.  
**Cajan<sup>2</sup>**, a plant, کاجن *kāchang*. See **KACHANG**.  
**CAJEPUT**—see **CAJUPUT**.  
**\*Cajuput**, same as **CAJUPUTI**.  
**\*Cajuputi**, a tree, کايو فوته *kāyu pūtih*.  
**Caladium**, a plant, کلان *kalādi*.  
**Calapite** (erron. *calapitte*), a concretion, کلاف *kalāpa*, coconut, + *-ite*.  
**\*Campong**, a village, کمڤنڠ *kampong*.  
**Cananga**, a tree, کانغا *kanānga*.  
**CANARI**—see **KANARI**.  
**CARACOA**—see **CORACORA**.  
**CARACOLE**—see **CORACORA**.  
**CARACORA**, *carecore*—see **CORACORA**.  
**Carbow**, a buffalo, کربو *karbau*.  
**\*Cassowary**, a bird, کسوارى *kasuwāri*.



\***Casuarina**, cassowary-tree—see **CASSOWARY**.

**CATCHUP**, *catsup*—see **KETCHUP**.

**Catty**, a weight, کاتی *kāti*.

\***Cockatoo**, a parrot, ککتو *kakatūwa*.

\***Compound**, an Eng. adaptation of **CAMPONG**.

**Coolicoy**, bark, کولت کایو *kūlit kāyu*.

\***Coracora**, *coracore*, a boat, کر کر *kōra-kōra*, کرکر *kora-kōra*.

**CREASE**, *creese*, *crise*, *criss*—see **KRIS**.

\***Cuscus**, a marsupial, کوسکس *kūskus*.

**Dammar**, resin, دامر *dāmar*.

**Dendeng**, *dinding*, dried meat, دندنگ *dendeng*, *dinding*.

\***Dugong**, sea-cow, دویغ *dūyong*.

**Duku**, a fruit, دوکو *dūku*.

\***Durian**, a fruit, دیرین *durian*.

**Gaba-gaba**, leaf-stems of the sago-palm, گاب گاب *gāba-gāba*.

**Gambir**, a resin, گمبیر *gambir*, گمبیر *gambir*.

\***Gecko**, a lizard, گیکو *gēko*.

\***Gingham**, cotton cloth, گنگنگ *ginggang*.

**Gomuti**, inner bark of a palm, گموتی *gamūti*.

\***Gong**, instrument of sound, گونگ *gōng*, گونگ *gong*, گونگ *agōng*, گونگ *agong*.

\***Gutta**, gum, resin, گتہ *getah*.

\***Gutta-percha**, گتہ فرچ *getah percha*.

**Ipoh**, poison-tree, ایفہ *ipoh*.

\***Junco**—see **JUNK**.

\***Junk**, a boat, جونغ *jong*, جونغ *jōng*, اجونغ *ajōng*, اجونغ *ajong*.

**Kachang**, a legume (same as **CAJAN**<sup>2</sup>), کاجنگ *kāchang*.

\***Kahau**, a monkey, کاهو *kāhau*.

**KAJUPUT**—see **CAJUPUT**.

**KAJUPUTI**—see **CAJUPUTI**.

**Kalong**, a bat, کالنگ *kālong*.

**KAMPONG**—see **CAMPONG**.

**Kanari**, *kanary*, a tree, کناری *kanāri*.

**Kanchil**, a dwarf deer, کنچیل *kanchil*, کنچیل *kanchil*.

**KATI**—see **CATTY**.

KAYUPUTI—see CAJUPUTI.

\*Ketchup, *catchup*, a condiment, کيچف kēchap, kīchap.

KORAKORA—see CORACORA.

Kra, a monkey, کرا kra, kēra.

\*Kris, *kriss*, *crease*, *creese*, etc., a dagger, کريس kris, keris, کرس kris, keris.

Krubut, a flower, کروبوت krūbut.

Kubin, a bat, کوبڠ kūbung.

Kukang, a sloth, کوکڠ kūkang.

KURAKURA—see CORACORA.

Kuwau, argus pheasant, کوو kūwau.

Ladang, a plantation, لادڠ lādang.

Lalang, same as ALANG-ALANG, لالڠ lālang.

Langsat, a fruit, same as LANSAT, لغست langsat.

LANSA—see LANSEH.

Lansat, a fruit, لنست lansat.

Lanseh, a fruit, same as LANSAT, لنسه lanseh.

Lontar, a palm, لنتري lontar; dial. form of \*dāun tāl (tāl Hind.).

LOORY—see LORY.

\*Lorikeet, a parrot (from LORY + (*parra*)keet).

\*Lory, a parrot, لوري lūri; variant of نوري nūri, whence E. NORY.

LURI, *lury*—see LORY.

Lutung, a black ape, لوتڠ lūtung.

\*Maleo, a mound-bird, \*ماوليو mauleo.

\*Mamuque, a bird of paradise—see MANUCODIATA.

Mangis, same as MANGUSTIN, منگيس manggīs, منگس manggis.

Mangustan, a fruit, منگستن manggustan.

MANGUSTEEN—see MANGUSTIN.

Mangustin, a fruit—an English variant of MANGUSTIN.

\*Manucode—see MANUCODIATA.

\*Manucodiata, bird of paradise, مانق ديوات mānuḡ dēwāta.

Marbow, a tree, مربو marbau.

\*Mias, orang-utan, مايس māias.

MUCK—see AMUCK.

Musang, a wild cat, موسغ mūsang.

Mussoi, an aromatic bark, مسوي masūi.

Nangka, the jack fruit, ننگك nangka.

Napu, a dwarf deer, ناپو nāpu.

Nibung, a species of palm, نيبغ nībung.

Nipa, nipah, a species of palm, نيفه nīpah.

\*Nory, a parrot, same as LORY, نوري nūri.

ONGKA—see UNGKA.

\*Orang, English reduction of ORANG-UTAN.

Orangkaya, a chief, اورغ كاي ōrang kāya.

\*Orang-utan, -outan, -outang, etc., اورغ اوتن ōrang ūtan.

PADDY—see PADI.

Padi, rice, فادي pādi.

Pandan, a tree, فندن pandan.

Pandanus, Latinized form of PANDAN.

Pangeran, a chief, فغيرن pangēran.

\*Pangolin, an ant-eater, فنگولن penggōling.

Pantun, a poem, فنتن pantun.

Parang, prang, a knife, فارغ pārang.

PARAO—see PRAU.

PARO—see PRAU.

Pelandok, a dwarf deer, فلندق pelandok.

PENGOLIN—see PANGOLIN.

Percha, a tree (see GUTTA-PERCHA), فرچ percha.

Pergam, a species of dove, فرگم pergam.

Pico, a Spanish form of PICUL.

Picul, pikul, etc., a weight, فيكل pīkul.

Pinang, areca, فينغ pīnang.

Pisang, a banana, فيسغ pīsang.

\*Pomali, tabu, فمالي pamāli.

Poon, wood, tree, فوهن pūhun.

PRAHU—see PRAU.

PRANG—see PARANG.

PRAO—see PRAU.

\*Prau, a Malayan boat, فراو prāu, فراهو prāhu.

PRAW—see PRAU.

PROA, *proe*, *prow*—see PRAU.

Rakit, *racket*, a raft, راکت rākit.

Rambutan, a fruit, رنبوتن rambūtan.

Rami, *ramie*, flax, رامي rāmī.

Rasamala, a tree, راسمال rāsamāla.

RATAN—see RATTAN.

\*Rattan, a plant, روتن rōtan.

ROTA, *rotan*, *rotang*—see RATTAN.

Rusa, a deer, روس rūsa.

Sago, *sagu*, pith of a palm, ساگو sāgu.

Saguire, *sagueir*, sago-palm—see SAGO.

Sambal, a curry, سببل sambal.

\*Sapi, ox, ساپی sāpi.

\*Sapi-utan, ساپی اوتن sāpi ūtan.

SEMPITAN—see SUMPITAN.

\*Siamang, an ape, سيامغ siāmang.

Siriboa, betel, سیره بوه sīrih būah.

Sirih, *siri*, betel, سیره sīrih.

\*Sumpit, same as SUMPITAN, سمفت sumpit.

\*Sumpitan, a blow-pipe, سمفیتن sumpitan.

\*Swallow, sea-slug, سوال suwāla.

Tifa, a drum, تيف tifa.

Tiong, a starling, تیغ tiong.

\*Tokay, a gecko, توکي tōkē.

\*Trassi, *trasi*, a condiment, تراسي trāsi.

\*Tripang, *trepang*, *tripan*, sea-slug, تریفغ tripang.

Tuak, toddy, توق tuwak.

Tungeree, a fish, تنگیری tangīri.

\*Ungka, *unka*, an ape, اوڭك ungka, اڭك angka.

\*Upas, poison, اوڤس ūpas.

Waringin, a tree, وریغن waringin.

\*Wauwau, *wahwah*, *wouwou*, a monkey, واو اوو wauwau, اوو auwau.

The Malayan words in English, enumerated in the preceding list, ar 141 in number ; but these ar selected from more than 300 which ar entered in my records, with etymologies and proof quotations. Beyond the 300 lie a greater number of Malayan words in English excluded, as before said, because they ar sporadic, or special, or unimportant, or hav no probable future in English. Of the 142 mentiond, or of the 300 recorded, only 56 er explaind in this paper.

But in addition to all these Malayan words in English, there ar many other words in English which ar Malayan in a secondary sense. I mean the words which hav come into English use, directly or indirectly, from the Malay or a Malayan language, but which hav their ultimate source outside of the Archipelago, in Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Persian, or some of the languages of India or of America. To set forth these words, in any of the principal classes mentiond, would require a paper in itself. I can not do more here than to name the chief words in each class.

From the Chinese, through the Malay, we hav the words *chop*, a seal, warrant ; *hoey*, a guild ; *japan*, varnish ; *kongsee*, a public company ; *lichi*, *lingking*, and *longan*, fruits ; *sampan*, a boat ; *sapee*, *sapeca*, a coin ; *tea*, the drink ; *toko*, a shop ; also, through Malay and Japanese, *soy* (see page 65 f.).

From India, through the Malay, come *bamboo* ; *bankshall*, a warehouse ; *bilimbi*, *bilimbing*, a fruit ; *candoreen*, a weight ; *gadong*, a warehouse, with its English adaptation *godown* ; *garroo*-wood ; *jambu* ; *mace* ; *mango* ; *sapan* ; *sarong* ; and many more.

From Arabic, through the Malay, come *bahar*, a weight ; *monsoon* ; *passar*, etc., and, as used in books relating to the Archipelago, *arrack*, *sultan*, etc. From Persian, *nakoda*, a shipmaster ; *shabandar*, an officer ; etc.

From American languages, through the Malay, come *caju* and *cashew*, ultimately the same as *acajou* ; *chili*, red pepper ; *papaya*, papaw.

Some of the Malayan words which I hav treated present in their nativ history and in their migrations to foreign lands philologic features of great interest ; but I hav no room to deal with them here. Some of these features wer toucht upon in a paper on " 'Universal' qualities in the Malayan language," which I read at the last session of the Society, in April, 1896 (see vol. xvii. p. 188) ; wherein, and here, I think I hav said enough to show that the English etymologist will never need to weep for more worlds to explore. At the worst he has always the desperate resort, to explore his own domain ; which is, indeed, this world.